

VERMONT.

Orrin H. Jones to be postmaster at Wilmington, Vt., in place of H. D. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

WISCONSIN.

Anton Schiesl to be postmaster at Laona, Wis., in place of Anton Schiesl. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Albert Liebl to be postmaster at Luxembourg, Wis., in place of Albert Liebl. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

WYOMING.

Harold T. Duffy to be postmaster at Wheatland, Wyo., in place of W. E. Patterson. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1922.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 9, 1922.

POSTMASTERS.

COLORADO.

David P. Saunders, Brush.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Russel B. Henchman, East Jaffrey.

Carlton E. Sparhawk, Walpole.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Knute T. Kallander, Burke.

Gunnell M. Gorder, Frederick.

Alice M. Lane, Hecla.

VERMONT.

Flora S. Williams, Charlotte.

Frank L. Start, Jeffersonville.

Perley U. Mudgett, Johnson.

Ralph Gaul, North Bennington.

Cecil K. Hughes, Saxtons River.

WYOMING.

Ora Sonners, Cody.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, December 9, 1922.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Spera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters; He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, last Monday the House passed the bill (S. 3295) to consolidate the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States in the Department of Commerce. Since then we have been advised by the Senate that they have disagreed to the amendments that the House put on the bill and we have also been advised that the Senate have asked for a conference. I now ask unanimous consent that the House insist on its amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. GARNER. I did not understand just what the gentleman said the action of the Senate was.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. They simply disagreed to our amendments. They did not put on any amendments themselves. The gentleman remembers that this is a Senate bill.

Mr. GARNER. And they simply disagreed to the House amendments and asked for a conference?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table a Senate bill, which

the Clerk will report by title, and that the House insist on its amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill (S. 3295) to consolidate the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States in the Department of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. FORDNEY, Mr. GREEN of Iowa, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. GARNER, and Mr. COLLIER.

TREASURY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Treasury appropriation bill, H. R. 13180.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Inasmuch as there is to be a fight made on one of the most important provisions of this bill, a provision that is going to save the Government \$1,000,000 a year, does not the gentleman think we ought to have a quorum here?

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. MADDEN. I think we can get on if we simply go into the Committee of the Whole in the usual way.

Mr. BLANTON. The membership will not know what is under consideration unless they are called in.

Mr. KING. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

The question being taken, the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BLANTON. I object to the vote, because there is no quorum present, and make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors. The Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members. As many as favor the motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union will, as their names are called, vote "yea," those opposed "nay," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 266, nays 0, not voting 164, as follows:

YEAS—266.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Abernethy | Coughlin | Hadley | McClintic |
| Almon | Crage | Hardy, Colo. | McDuffie |
| Anderson | Cramton | Hardy, Tex. | McKenzie |
| Andrew, Mass. | Crisp | Harrison | McLaughlin, Mich. |
| Andrews, Nebr. | Crowther | Haugen | McLaughlin, Nebr. |
| Anthony | Cullen | Hawes | McPherson |
| Appleby | Curry | Hawley | McSwain |
| Aswell | Dale | Hayden | MacLafferty |
| Atkeson | Dallinger | Hersey | Madden |
| Bacharach | Darrow | Hickey | Magee |
| Bankhead | Davis, Tenn. | Hooker | Mansfield |
| Barbour | Dempsey | Huck | Mapes |
| Barkley | Denison | Huddleston | Merritt |
| Beck | Dowell | Hudspeth | Michener |
| Beedy | Driver | Hukriede | Miller |
| Begg | Dupré | Hull | Mondell |
| Benham | Echols | Humphrey, Nebr. | Montoya |
| Bixler | Elliott | Humphreys, Miss. | Moore, Ohio |
| Black | Ellis | Jacoway | Moore, Va. |
| Bland, Va. | Evans | Jeffers, Ala. | Moores, Ind. |
| Blanton | Fairfield | Johnson, S. Dak. | Morgan |
| Boles | Faust | Johnson, Wash. | Mott |
| Bowling | Favrot | Jones, Tex. | Mudd |
| Box | Fess | Kahn | Murphy |
| Briggs | Fields | Kearns | Nelson, Me. |
| Browne, Wis. | Fish | Kelly, Pa. | Nelson, A. P. |
| Buchanan | Fisher | Ketcham | Nelson, J. M. |
| Bulwinkle | Fitzgerald | Kincheloe | Newton, Minn. |
| Burdick | Fordney | King | O'Connor |
| Burtess | Foster | Kissel | Ogden |
| Byrnes, S. C. | Frear | Kline, N. | Oldfield |
| Byrnes, Tenn. | French | Kline, Pa. | Oliver |
| Cable | Frothingham | Knutson | Paige |
| Campbell, Pa. | Fuller | Kopp | Parker, N. J. |
| Cannon | Fulmer | Kraus | Parks, Ark. |
| Carter | Funk | Lampert | Patterson, Mo. |
| Chalmers | Gahn | Lanham | Porter |
| Chindblom | Garner | Lankford | Pringley |
| Christopherson | Garrett, Tenn. | Larsen, Ga. | Quin |
| Clarke, N. Y. | Gensman | Larson, Minn. | Raker |
| Clouse | Gerner | Lawrence | Rankin |
| Cole, Iowa | Gifford | Layton | Rayburn |
| Cole, Ohio | Gilbert | Lazaro | Reece |
| Collier | Glynn | Lea, Calif. | Reed, N. Y. |
| Collins | Goodykoontz | Leatherwood | Reed, W. Va. |
| Colton | Graham, Ill. | Leibach | Rhodes |
| Connally, Tex. | Green, Iowa | Little | Ricketts |
| Cooper, Ohio | Greene, Mass. | Lowrey | Roach |
| Cooper, Wis. | Greene, Vt. | Lyon | Robison |
| Copley | Griffin | McArthur | Rogers |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Rose | Sproul | Timberlake | Weaver |
| Rouse | Stafford | Tincher | Webster |
| Rucker | Stagall | Tinkham | Wheeler |
| Sanders, Ind. | Stedman | Towner | White, Kans. |
| Sanders, N. Y. | Steenerson | Treadway | Williams, Ill. |
| Sanders, Tex. | Stephens | Turner | Wilson |
| Sandlin | Stevenson | Tyson | Wingo |
| Scott, Tenn. | Strong, Kans. | Underhill | Woodruff |
| Sears | Summers, Wash. | Vaile | Woods, Va. |
| Shelton | Summers, Tex. | Vestal | Wright |
| Shreve | Swank | Vinson | Wurzbach |
| Sinclair | Taylor, Colo. | Voigt | Wyant |
| Sinnot | Taylor, Tenn. | Volstead | Yates |
| Sisson | Temple | Walters | Young |
| Smith, Idaho | Ten Eyck | Ward, N. C. | Zihlman |
| Smithwick | Thomas | Wason | |
| Speaks | Tilson | Watson | |

NOT VOTING—164.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Ackerman | Fairchild | Langley | Reber |
| Ansorge | Fenn | Lee, Ga. | Riddick |
| Arentz | Focht | Lee, N. Y. | Riordan |
| Bell | Free | Lineberger | Robertson |
| Bird | Freeman | Linthicum | Rodenberg |
| Blakeney | Gallivan | Logan | Rosenbloom |
| Bland, Ind. | Garrett, Tex. | London | Rossdale |
| Bond | Goldsborough | Longworth | Ryan |
| Bowers | Gorman | Luce | Sabath |
| Brand | Gould | Luhning | Schall |
| Brennan | Graham, Pa. | McCormick | Scott, Mich. |
| Britten | Griest | McFadden | Shaw |
| Brooks, Ill. | Hammer | McLaughlin, Pa. | Siegel |
| Brooks, Pa. | Hays | MacGregor | Siemp |
| Brown, Tenn. | Henry | Maloney | Smith, Mich. |
| Burke | Herrick | Martin | Snell |
| Burroughs | Hicks | Mead | Snyder |
| Burton | Hill | Michaelson | Stiness |
| Butler | Himes | Mills | Stoll |
| Campbell, Kans. | Hoch | Montague | Strong, Pa. |
| Cantrill | Hogan | Moore, Ill. | Sullivan |
| Carew | Husted | Morin | Sweet |
| Chandler, N. Y. | Hutchinson | Newton, Mo. | Swing |
| Chandler, Okla. | Ireland | Norton | Tague |
| Clague | James | O'Brien | Taylor, Ark. |
| Clark, Fla. | Jefferis, Nebr. | Olpp | Taylor, N. J. |
| Clason | Johnson, Ky. | Osborne | Thompson |
| Cockran | Johnson, Miss. | Overstreet | Thorpe |
| Codd | Jones, Pa. | Park, Ga. | Tillman |
| Connolly, Pa. | Keller | Parker, N. Y. | Tucker |
| Davis, Minn. | Kelley, Mich. | Patterson, N. J. | Upshaw |
| Deal | Kendall | Perkins | Vare |
| Dickinson | Kennedy | Perlman | Volk |
| Dominick | Kless | Petersen | Ward, N. Y. |
| Doughton | Kindred | Pou | White, Me. |
| Draue | Kirkpatrick | Purnell | Williams, Tex. |
| Drewry | Kitchin | Radcliffe | Williamson |
| Dunbar | Klecza | Rainey, Ala. | Winslow |
| Dunn | Knight | Rainey, Ill. | Wise |
| Dyer | Kreider | Ramsayer | Wood, Ind. |
| Edmonds | Kunz | Ransley | Woodyard |

So the motion was agreed to.

The following pairs were announced:
Until further notice:

Mr. Kendall with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Newton of Missouri with Mr. Martin.
Mr. Radcliffe with Mr. Riordan.
Mr. Kiess with Mr. Upshaw.
Mr. Hill with Mr. Kitchin.
Mr. Butler with Mr. Lee of Georgia.
Mr. Edmonds with Mr. Rainey of Illinois.
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Dominick.
Mr. Langley with Mr. Clark of Florida.
Mr. Britten with Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Tucker.
Mr. Connolly of Pennsylvania with Mr. Johnson of Kentucky.
Mr. Longworth with Mr. Gallivan.
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Sullivan.
Mr. Hogan with Mr. Doughton.
Mr. Patterson of New Jersey with Mr. Park of Georgia.
Mr. Lineberger with Mr. Cockran.
Mr. Dunbar with Mr. Brand.
Mr. Rosenbloom with Mr. Montague.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania with Mr. Pou.
Mr. MacGregor with Mr. Stoll.
Mr. Hutchinson with Mr. Drewry.
Mr. McFadden with Mr. Tague.
Mr. Gorman with Mr. Garrett of Texas.
Mr. Ackerman with Mr. Kindred.
Mr. Winslow with Mr. Mead.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota with Mr. Cantrill.
Mr. Free with Mr. Hammer.
Mr. Dickinson with Mr. Tillman.
Mr. Ransley with Mr. Kunz.
Mr. Osborne with Mr. Linthicum.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania with Mr. Williams of Texas.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Logan.
Mr. Vare with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Snyder with Mr. Deal.
Mr. Purnell with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas.
Mr. Griest with Mr. Carew.

Mr. Snell with Mr. Drane.
Mr. Burroughs with Mr. Rainey of Alabama.
Mr. Henry with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Brennan with Mr. Goldsborough.
Mr. Fenn with Mr. London.
Mr. Keller with Mr. Johnson of Mississippi.
Mr. Morin with Mr. Wise.
Mr. Perlman with Mr. Overstreet.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
The doors were opened.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. SANDERS of Indiana in the chair.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on House Joint Resolution 400.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a few minutes of the time of this House to explain in a general way House Joint Resolution 400, introduced by me on December 6, 1922, which reads as follows:

Joint resolution to promote peace and to equalize the burdens and to minify the profits of war.

Whereas it is the duty of Congress to require that the burdens and benefits of war shall be justly and fairly distributed; and

Whereas it is the duty of all citizens to contribute to our Nation's success in war according to their several capacities and resources; and

Whereas modern warfare rests increasingly upon scientific knowledge and industrial resources and must be carried on by the Nation as a whole and not merely by the young men in arms; and

Whereas to take the profits out of war and to require equal service for all, and deny special profits to any, will be conducive to peace (which is our traditional policy); and

Whereas we should employ the experience of recent wars to work out and enact into law, while we are yet at peace, such provisions and policies to be pursued when war shall come as shall empower the President immediately to mobilize all the resources of the country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc. That a commission is hereby created to draft and report to the President of the United States, who in turn shall transmit the same, with or without his approval, to Congress not later than the first Monday in December, 1923, proposed legislation to accomplish in fact the principles and policies expressed in this resolution.

That said commission shall be bipartisan and nonpolitical and shall be composed of four members of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and two members of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, and three other persons not holding official or governmental position whatever, and selected with a view to represent in a general sense the views of labor, industry, and capital, respectively.

Within 30 days after the approval of this resolution the President shall appoint and announce the members of said commission and shall direct the same to meet in the city of Washington, D. C., as soon thereafter as may be practicable, and shall supply from the War Department all necessary office and clerical assistance.

When said commission shall meet it shall organize by electing one of its number as chairman, and another as vice chairman, and shall appoint a secretary and proceed to draft proposed legislation to accomplish the aims and purposes of this resolution; and such proposed legislation, with any comment upon same deemed desirable, shall be transmitted to the President not later than November 1, 1923, and the President shall direct that there shall be printed not exceeding 5,000 copies thereof for the use of Congress.

That the guiding principle to control the labors of said commission is that true preparedness demands our calm and careful adoption in advance of another war of a nation-wide policy of service for all citizens to the end that, while young men are laying down for their country the comforts and joys of home and family, their health, their strength and time, their blood, bodies, and life itself, others not required to make these greater sacrifices may be required to lay down equitably and fairly some of their material resources and wealth, to the great end that victory for the Nation's ideals may speedily come, and that after victory there be no need for any adjustment of compensation, and no mighty war debt piled up to sap the strength of the producing activities of the people for scores of years.

That no compensation shall be paid any member of said commission, and no expenses shall be incurred by them except the actual cost of maintenance and travel to the three members of the commission not already holding an official position.

Now, Mr. Chairman, naturally I was greatly gratified to find that the President again championed this manifestly fair and just principle of service in time of war, as evidenced by the following language extracted from his address delivered on December 8, 1922:

The proposed survey of a plan to draft all the resources of the Republic, human and material, for national defense may well have your approval. I commended such a program in case of future war, in the inaugural address of March 4, 1921, and every experience in the adjustment and liquidation of war claims and settlement of war obligations persuades me we ought to be prepared for such universal call to armed defense.

Mr. Chairman, we are very proud of the position that the American Republic has taken since the beginning of its history in promoting world peace. This has manifested itself

so far in three different ways: First, in the establishment of a Democratic form of government resting upon the will of the people, whereby war may be declared only by the action of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled; second, by declaring and acting accordingly that it is the American policy not to wage war for the purpose of acquiring territory, nor to aggrandize political power; third, the leadership of America in promoting some form of international agreement whereby the forces making for peace may find a voice when war is threatened, as, for instance, the initiative taken by America in promoting the covenant for the League of Nations, and later in calling and promoting the conference for the Limitation of Armaments. I might also mention in addition that as a corollary to the Republican form of government, the instigation and prosecution of war for the personal glory of some such war hero as Caesar, Napoleon, or Kaiser is impossible.

However, there is another motive that lurks and has lurked in our Nation, and presumably exists in every nation, and it is the desire by certain institutions and groups to take advantage of the disturbances and necessities of war itself to make immense profits by supplying the Government with materials and by preying upon the needs of the people. I may therefore say frankly that the purpose of the proposition now advanced by the American Legion is "to take the profit out of war." We know that it is a historical fact that many huge fortunes were piled up in the North during the War between the States, and those fortunes have been the foundations upon which many of the immense and vast family fortunes now rest. Before 1860 there were none of those huge fortunes in the hands of individuals and families such as have since existed. Many individuals, firms, and corporations multiplied their holdings many times during the Spanish-American War, and many of these same concerns, with thousands of others, used the opportunities furnished by the conditions prevailing during the World War to swell their fortunes to the tune of thousands of millions. It has been variously estimated that the total of the profits made upon supplies furnished to the Government will aggregate from five thousand million to ten thousand million dollars of the war debt. It is altogether probable that an equal sum was made by exorbitant profits exacted from the civilian population during the stress and trial of war.

Last winter I introduced a bill in Congress to punish as a felon any person, firm, or corporation which should demand and receive from the Government in time of war any price for war matériel that may be necessary for the use of the Government in conducting war, if the profit thus exacted were excessive and unreasonable under all the circumstances of the case. I have sympathized with all the efforts that have been made to bring to trial those persons who during war committed frauds upon the Government, and I have assisted in every way in my power as a minority member the splendid efforts to that end made by the Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON of South Dakota and the Hon. ROY O. WOODRUFF, of Michigan. I think that not only the ex-service men but the rank and file of the American citizens who worked and sacrificed and prayed for the success of the allied arms against the menace to humanity and civilization believe that these guilty crooks should wear stripes. We do not care how high they have been nor what financial positions they have held. If they have been trusted officers of the Government, they are all the more guilty. The man who assists in robbing his Government in time of war is worse than an enemy, and is, in fact, a traitor, because he stabs his own country in the back.

It may be asked by some, "Why agitate this question relating to war and the conduct of war at this time?" My answer is, "That in times of peace we must prepare for war." We must not only prepare by maintaining an adequate Navy and a suitable framework for an Army, but we must use the experience of the recent war and of all former wars for outlining a military policy for the whole Nation. In former times wars were conducted by that fraction of the Nation actually enlisted in the Army, but now the conduct of war is a matter for the whole population and all of the industries, commercial agencies, and agricultural resources. The entire Nation must be coordinated and organized into a great team with the Army at the front and with the lines of communication running back into every branch of industry and business. When we contemplate the staggering debt entailed upon us by the recent World War, amounting to more than \$200 per head for every man, woman, and child in the Nation, and when we further contemplate that about 93 per cent of the annual expenditures of the Federal Government, aggregating more than \$4,000,000,000, is expended either in paying off the obligations of the past wars, or in making preparations for future wars, it appears that the principal business of the Federal Government so far as the money

is concerned is making war. And yet our Nation is the most peaceful nation on earth and has had the most powerful influence in preserving world peace. If our Federal Government spends 93 per cent of this enormous revenue for war purposes, what must be the expenditures for the same purposes by those nations that are really warlike and militaristic in policy?

The purpose of the proposed legislation, which is recommended by the American Legion, is "to take the profit out of war." We believe that if there be no prospect to make huge profits out of a war, such as have been made out of past wars, then the great interests that control the mighty metropolitan newspapers will not be disposed to use the columns of those periodicals to fan the public passions into the flame of war. In fact, if those mighty financial interests so largely controlling those great news agencies realized in advance that they were going to have to pay their part of the war expenses as the war progressed, and to contribute their material resources toward conducting the war, without being able to profiteer upon the Government and without the expectation of collecting interest upon enormous bonded debts for all future times, then in such event they would be very cautious and very slow to encourage war. In fact, we can confidently believe that with such a policy formally fixed upon our statute books we might rest assured that any war for the future would surely be a righteous war, such a war that men and women would gladly give their time, their wealth, their services, their blood, and their lives in order to carry on. And to such a war, those too old and infirm to personally participate would be willing to contribute directly without compensation and without hope of return necessary parts of their fortunes.

Mr. Chairman, it is universally accepted as a sound principle of government under republican institutions that there should be "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." This is a rule of government to prevail in time of peace, but obviously it can not control governmental action in time of war, because such persons as commissioned officers must be allowed to exercise special authority and unusual power in order to accomplish military ends. We now submit as an equally sound principle of government to control in time of war the following maxim, "Equal service for all and special profits to none." Equal service is based upon the fundamental truth that all persons are equally under obligations to their Government to obey in time of peace and to serve in time of war. However, all can not serve in the uniform, and yet those too old or infirm to bear arms should do what they can from the same motive and for the same compensation, whether it be digging ditches and building roads in camp, or building cantonments, or building ships, or building railroads and running trains, or furnishing sawmills, blast furnaces, machine shops, factories, and railroads, and, last of all, money, in order to carry on war. Accumulated wealth would be dissipated by an unsuccessful war and tribute would be levied upon the Nation, and that tribute would have to be paid largely by wealthy people. Therefore those with wealth and unable to bear arms or to contribute by personal service to the making of munitions or to building of cantonments or the construction of ships or any other services in aid of actual military operations should contribute directly of their money, and in a ratio to be fixed in advance by law, and to be operated under a universal drafting system. We might as well speak plainly and understand each other now. It will take at least 100 years for the people of this country to pay the \$23,000,000,000 of war debts still remaining unpaid with the interest on it amounting to about \$1,000,000,000 a year. This principal and interest is paid by the fruits of the labors of those who actually fought or were prepared to fight the battles of this country, and certainly their children and grandchildren must finish the payment. The result is that to a very substantial extent those who bore the arms of the country in her defense must also pay the war debt of the Nation. We respectfully submit that such is unfair. Under the standards prevailing during the recent World War the man who bought Liberty bonds and Victory bonds was discharging a patriotic duty, and we gladly record the ready response of the civilian population in subscribing to the several war loans. But the Nation is paying interest on these loans and must ultimately pay back the principal. On the contrary, the man who spent one year or two years of his life in the Army has given something for which he can never be fully compensated. When we apply the sound maxim of "equal service" to all, then every man will contribute according to his powers and capacities, and if he has physical strength and youth he will give to the uttermost, and if he has neither but has wealth he will contribute of that, so that when the war is over there will be no debts to pay and there will be no adjust-

ment of compensation to make, and the Nation will resume its productive activities just where they were left off when war commenced, and there will be no privileged few that have made enormous profits out of war activities.

TREASURY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed, as soon as possible after the approval of this act and not later than September 30, 1923, to dispense with the use of not less than 196 hand plate-printing presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and to substitute therefor not more than 58 power plate-printing presses, and hereafter he is authorized to print from plates of more than four subjects each upon power presses the fronts and backs of any paper money, bonds, or other printed matter now or hereafter authorized to be executed at such bureau; and the Secretary shall in the performance of the duty and exercise of the authority placed upon him by this paragraph reduce the number of persons employed in the operation of plate-printing presses by not less than 218.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a point of order against the paragraph just read on the ground that it is not germane to the subject matter of the bill and that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I base my point of order as to the germaneness of this paragraph on a decision made by Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union in the second session of the Sixty-third Congress. It will be found on page 482 of the Manual, second paragraph on that page, paragraph 951. Chairman Fitzgerald in this decision said:

That an amendment to be germane means that it must be akin to or relevant to the subject matter of the bill. It must be an amendment that would appropriately be considered in connection with the bill. The object of the rule requiring amendments to be germane—and such a rule has been adopted practically by every legislative body in the United States—is in the interest of orderly legislation. Its purpose is to prevent hasty and ill-considered legislation, to prevent propositions being presented for the consideration of the body which might not reasonably be anticipated and for which the body might not properly be prepared.

Now, this paragraph of the bill on page 32, just read, seeks to repeal existing law. It is in substance the subject matter of a bill that is now pending before the Committee on Printing. The Committee on Printing has considered this bill, which was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, but has taken no action thereon, and it is brought in as a rider on an appropriation bill. This bill provides for the appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year, and in this paragraph it is proposed to repeal existing law, and would cause the removal of the hand presses from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, substituting power presses therefor.

As to the subject matter of this paragraph being legislation on an appropriation bill, I call the Chair's attention to the decision of Chairman GARRETT, page 503 of the Manual, section 959, in which he says:

The Chair is of the opinion that the Committee on Appropriations may not, under this rule, bring in as an integral part of an appropriation bill substantive legislation that it introduced in the ordinary way in the House—that is, by bill or joint resolution presented by a Member—would go to another standing committee of the House for consideration and action; nor does the Chair think that any Member of the House may offer from his place on the floor any amendment carrying such substantive legislation, even though that legislation would retrench expenditures, unless that Member offer it as the report of a committee or as a member of a joint commission which would have jurisdiction of the subject matter under the rules of the House. In other words, the scope is limited and the outposts are fixed by the rule to which the Committee on Appropriations may go or the individual to which a Member may go.

On the next page of the Manual there is a ruling by Chairman Hull of Tennessee, which says that under clause 2 of rule 21 new legislation proposed to be in order as an amendment on a general appropriation bill must come officially from the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter.

On the next page it states that the same amendment was later offered by authority of the Committee on the District of Columbia, which had jurisdiction of the subject matter under consideration in the bill before the House at that time, and the Chairman ruled that the amendment was in order.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman states that it is his contention that this changes existing law. As a matter of fact, is the existing law such that it requires the work should be done by hand presses?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. That is my understanding of existing law.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman from Maryland yield on that point?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to call his attention to the fact that until the law was changed in 1912 by a rider on an appropriation bill there was no more restriction on this department than there was by law on any other department as to the kind of machinery they might use for the transaction of their business. But after 1912, when there was a rider—not a proposition brought in from a legislative committee, but a rider—placed on an appropriation bill which restricted and hampered this particular bureau from using power presses. That is not legislation such as the gentleman would indicate. It was merely a rider on an appropriation bill, and it has remained on various other appropriation bills with respect to this department.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I will say for the information of the gentleman from Texas that many important statutes have been enacted by riders on appropriation bills, but Congress has been seeking to get away from that method of legislation.

Mr. BLANTON. But they are not substantive law, and can be changed by any other appropriation bill.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I particularly call attention to the ruling of Speaker Crisp, which will be found on page 509 of the Manual, the last paragraph, which states:

As before stated, however, the Chair is not required to pass upon that, for the Chair is clearly of the opinion that any amendment that reduces expenditures, as authorized by the proviso of clause 2 of Rule XXI, to be in order under said Holman rule must come from a committee having jurisdiction of the legislative subject. The Committee on Appropriations in this instance not being a legislative committee was without authority to insert section 6 in the bill, and therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the very grave danger of allowing the Committee on Appropriations to bring in legislative riders on appropriation bills. A few years ago the House, in conformity with a very widespread sentiment throughout the country, concentrated all of the power of making appropriations into the hands of the 35 Members comprising the Committee on Appropriations. The right and the power to make appropriations were taken away from the Committee on Military Affairs, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and various other committees of the House that theretofore had the power to make and report appropriations. It was stated at the time, and it was so stated repeatedly, that the power to legislate was to be reserved to committees having legislative functions. If this provision is held to be in order, it would be just as consistent for this Committee on Appropriations to bring in a provision abolishing the War College in the War Department and substituting therefor civilian or National Guard officers, or some other class of citizens, in their stead under the guise that it reduces appropriations or that there is a retrenchment of expenditures in the proposition. I think this paragraph comes clearly within the rule that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and the only way in which the Chair could possibly hold it to be in order is to hold that under the Holman rule there is a retrenchment of expenditures and a reduction in the number of employees. It is not enough for the Chair to merely assume that there is a reduction of employees involved in this proposed change in existing law. I remember last year this same committee brought in a proposition to concentrate all of the liquor held throughout the United States in the various bonded warehouses, and stated that there would be a great reduction in the cost of keeping the liquor in the concentrated warehouses. The scholarly and distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] rose in his place on this floor in the presence of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] and paid him a glowing tribute for his sagacity and foresight and for his statesmanship in proposing to concentrate in a few warehouses of the country all of the liquor then held in the various bonded warehouses. The gentleman from Illinois did not deny the pleasant statements made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, but we find here a year later that we are appropriating for another fiscal year, and, according to the hearings held before the committee, not a single drop of liquor held in the bonded warehouses of the United States has ever been concentrated in any warehouse.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. I know the gentleman wants to state the facts, and I know that he is not stating the facts. The number of warehouses has been reduced and liquor has been transported from the warehouses that formerly existed to the concentrated warehouses, and most of the concentration has taken place and is taking place every day.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. As I read the hearings, the concentration has never reached a point beyond designating the warehouses.

Mr. MADDEN. Oh, the liquor has been transported and concentrated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. In connection with the point of order, has not a bill proposing something similar to what is expressed in the paragraph on page 32 been introduced, and is not that bill now pending before the Committee on Printing, and has not that committee promised that hearings would be held upon the bill?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. My information is that such a bill has been introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that it is pending before the Committee on Printing, that the Committee on Printing has held at least one hearing on that bill.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I think the House is establishing a very dangerous precedent when it allows a piece of legislation of this nature to come before it as a rider on an appropriation bill, especially in view of the fact that the chairman of the committee himself has introduced substantially the same bill, which is now pending before one of the legislative committees of the House and which committee has been considering that legislation.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, there are two very good reasons why the gentleman's point of order is not well taken. In the first place, the restriction which has been followed since 1912 is not a matter of substantive law. That restriction on this particular bureau preventing it from using power presses is the result of riders placed upon various appropriation bills since 1912 and is not substantive law.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Why not?

Mr. BLANTON. Because it has never been passed in a legislative bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If that be true, does not this paragraph, then, make legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. BLANTON. No; for this reason. This particular bureau is no different in its powers from any other department of the Government. The Government Printing Office, without any law, had the right to inaugurate improved linotype machines in preference to the old hand setting type machines. It had a right to inaugurate the use of any improved machinery. It is a matter of discretion which any department can exercise. The departments can pick out a particular kind of typewriter that is better than an old kind, it can pick out a particular kind of adding machine that is an improvement on the older kind. None of the departments, except this one bureau, is restricted in the use of this discretion, but this particular bureau since 1912—and I am sorry to say it continued all during the administration of my own party—has worked under this restriction preventing it from the use of improved machinery which would save this Government at least \$1,377,000 a year. That is the first reason why the point of order is not well taken.

The other reason is this. Suppose it is a change of law; suppose there is substantive legislation for it, that it did not result merely from riders on appropriation bills, then it would still be in order under the Holman rule. Under this provision this bureau must by next September get rid of at least 218 employees, cut them off the pay roll of the Government, thereby stopping large expense to the taxpayers of the country. Clearly, it comes within the Holman rule. It is an annual saving of \$1,377,000 ultimately, and for this year it would save nearly half a million dollars.

Mr. Chairman, the whole trouble, though it may be outside of the point of order, is that the Chair will find on each side of the clock in the gallery fronting him now a bevy of plate printers from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who are not at their work to-day but are now up in the gallery trying to force this provision out of this bill. They are causing all this trouble here.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will please confine himself to the point of order. The Chair would ask him a question.

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman says that this retrenches expenditures by requiring the discharge of employees.

Mr. BLANTON. Two hundred and eighteen of them at least, and possibly three hundred. This will save for the taxpayers annually at least \$1,377,000 following the change in system.

The CHAIRMAN. In expressed language. Is there anything in the paragraph that requires an addition in expenditures?

Mr. BLANTON. No; not expressed; but, as a matter of fact, yes. In order to save \$1,377,000 a year expenditures this year must be made of approximately \$300,000. It is merely a mathematical calculation which the Chair can easily make, or any other mathematician can make, and the Chair is a good

mathematician; but the computation must be made from the hearings, not the bill. It is the saving ultimately of \$1,377,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman from Texas indicate to the Chair where in the bill there is indicated just what expenses would be attached to this?

Mr. BLANTON. There is no provision in the bill indicating that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman gets that in the hearings?

Mr. BLANTON. You get that in the hearings. The provision shows they can discharge from the pay roll of this Government at least 218 employees, and their salaries stopped, and the people's taxes cease to be paid for that amount of money.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman from West Virginia desires to ask a question.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. If this bill is thrashed out in the proper committee in a proper way, and it is found it is proper legislation, and then is brought in here in a proper way, would it not reduce expenses?

Mr. BLANTON. I will gladly answer the question because it is a pertinent one. There should be a reduction of war employees on the roll in Washington. There are about thirty odd thousand surplus on the pay roll now who ought to be sent home, and it is more within the province of the Committee on Appropriations rather than any other committee to stop that useless expenditure of the people's money, and I am glad to see that the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] is standing up here like a rock-ribbed wall in that behalf in this instance.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. The gentleman admits that if this law is passed it will not accomplish any more than a law properly and orderly considered and passed.

Mr. BLANTON. This committee has sufficient authority. There has been such a proposed legislative measure pending before the Committee on Printing for the past seven months with no affirmative action taken thereon. If it would be a good measure when presented by the Committee on Printing, why is it not equally a good measure when presented by the Committee on Appropriations, inasmuch as it comes within the provisions of the Holman rule in that it removes 218 employees from the public pay rolls and retrenches expenditures to the large sum of \$1,377,000 a year?

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, after all the very handsome compliments paid me by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] on yesterday as a parliamentarian I regret very much at so early a day to take issue with him on a parliamentary matter. It is, however, largely as to the facts in the case rather than as to what ruling the Chair should make that I fail to agree with him.

There is no question as to the legislation which it is here sought to change being permanent legislation. The first act on the subject was a proviso carried in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1899, approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., p. 604). The language is very clear. I read the proviso:

Provided further, That hereafter—

which means for all time hereafter until changed—

That hereafter all bonds, notes, and checks shall be printed from hand roller presses.

There have been several changes made in the law. In the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913, approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 430), additional restrictions were imposed in the following language:

Hereafter the proviso of the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., p. 604), directing that all bonds, notes, and checks shall be printed on hand-roller presses shall not apply to checks, the backs and tints of all United States bonds, the backs and tints of all United States paper money, the backs and tints of bonds and paper money issued by any of the insular possessions of the United States, any or all of which shall be printed from intaglio plates and on such plate-printing presses as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, said presses to be operated by plate printers, except that checks and tints may be printed by any desired process: *Provided, That the backs of all United States paper money shall be printed from four-subject plates, and the faces of all internal-revenue stamps now printed from intaglio plates on hand-roller or power plate printing presses shall continue to be printed from intaglio plates on hand-roller or power plate-printing presses, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, said presses to be operated by plate printers: Provided further, That should the Secretary of the Treasury decide to print on the aforesaid power plate-printing presses any of the classes of work hereinbefore permitted to be printed on such presses, not more than one-fifth of the total number of hand-roller presses required to produce the estimated quantity of such work in any fiscal year shall be displaced in such fiscal year: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, apply motors to hand-roller presses that are now, or may hereafter be, operated in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but such presses, if equipped with motors, shall be regarded as hand-roller presses within the meaning of this act.*

Again in 1917, during the war, a modification was made so as to enable the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use power presses during that critical time. It was carried in the urgent deficiency appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918, approved October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L., p. 349), and reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, during the continuance of the war with Germany, to have all bonds, notes, checks, or other printed papers, now or hereafter authorized to be executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, printed in such manner and by whatever process and on any style of presses that he may consider suitable for the issue of such securities and other papers in the form that will properly safeguard the interests of the Government, except that such presses as are used in printing from intaglio plates shall be operated by plate printers: *Provided*, That in the execution of such work only such part of it shall be transferred from the present method of executing it as will permit of the retention in the service of such permanent plate printers as are now engaged in the execution of such work, or such temporary plate printers, similarly employed and who can qualify under civil-service regulations for permanent appointment, and all acts or parts of acts heretofore enacted relative to the use of power and hand presses in the printing of securities of the Government are hereby suspended and declared to be not in effect during the continuance of said war, and at the termination of the war such acts or parts of acts shall be in effect and force as heretofore.

In 1919 it was found necessary to extend the modification of the restrictions so as to permit during the emergency following the war the use of power presses. This extension was carried in the third deficiency appropriation act, for the fiscal year 1919, approved July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. L., pt. 2, p. 44), and is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, during the emergency growing out of the war with Germany, to have all bonds, notes, checks, or other printed papers now or hereafter authorized to be executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department printed in such manner and by whatever plate-printing process and on any style of plate-printing presses that he may consider suitable for the issue of such securities and other papers in the form that will properly safeguard the interests of the Government, and that such presses as are used in printing from intaglio plates shall be operated by plate printers except on such work as is now being done by other processes and any similar work that may be necessary hereafter: *Provided*, That in the execution of such work only such part of it shall be transferred from the present method of executing it as will permit of the retention in the service of such permanent plate printers as are now engaged in the execution of such work, or such temporary plate printers similarly employed and who can qualify under civil-service regulations for permanent appointments; and all acts or parts of acts heretofore enacted relative to the use of power and hand presses in the printing of securities of the Government are hereby suspended and declared not in effect until that time, and at the termination of said emergency such acts or parts of acts as shall be in effect and force as prior to the act of October 6, 1917.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I will.

Mr. BLANTON. In all of these instances mentioned by the gentleman from Connecticut they were riders placed upon an appropriation bill that came from the Committee on Appropriations, were they not?

Mr. TILSON. That is all true, and it is also just as much substantive law as if passed in any other way. The contention of the gentleman seems to be that the bill as here presented, or the paragraph in the bill to which a point of order is made, is only a rider on an appropriation bill and therefore is not legislation. It is clearly legislation. It was intended to be legislation and it will not accomplish the purpose if it is not legislation.

The real contention here is that under the rules of the House legislation is in order on an appropriation bill under certain circumstances. What are the circumstances that will bring it under the rule? In paragraph 2 of Rule XXI, familiarly known as the Holman rule, it is provided:

No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress. Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except as being germane to the subject matter of the bill—

I believe that there can be no contest here as to this being germane to the subject matter of the bill—

except such as, being germane to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures—

How?—

by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States—

And so forth.

We need not go any further than this, because in this paragraph of the bill it is specifically stated that the number of employees must be reduced by a certain specified number.

Mr. BLANTON. Then the gentleman does admit that it comes within the Holman rule?

Mr. TILSON. I certainly do; but I do not base it on the points raised by the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. I still think the gentleman from Connecticut is a very distinguished parliamentarian. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. TILSON. I thank the gentleman; but I must stick to my original statement, that while I agree with the gentleman as to what the ruling should be I do not agree with him upon the grounds stated by the gentleman. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that it is so clear that this paragraph of the bill does retrench expenditures and that it does specifically reduce the number of employees that the Chair can not do otherwise than overrule the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to ask the gentleman a question. Is it the gentleman's understanding that this paragraph provides for the purchase of power printing presses?

Mr. TILSON. It requires the substitution of 58 new power presses for a certain number of hand presses.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman agree with the statement of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] that this involves an expenditure of a large sum of money as well as accomplishes a retrenchment of expenditures?

Mr. TILSON. It does not appear that there will be any expenditure, but if so the expenditure is already authorized by existing law. The bill shows that there is a total reduction in the amount of money required to perform the work that is here provided for, and there is a saving on the face of the bill of something like \$400,000, as I recall, for the first year, and more than double this amount thereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. Where on the face of the bill does it show the amount of expenditure for the power presses?

Mr. TILSON. It does not show it except in the total of the appropriations carried for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Connecticut will permit me, I think that is at the top of page 35, \$355,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is only by inference. There is nothing in that language to show that that sum of money is to be paid out of the Treasury. Will the gentleman from Connecticut answer further? Since this paragraph involves an expenditure of an amount of money which is indefinite and is not ascertainable on the face of the bill, and also involves actual expenditures, does the gentleman think the Chair can ascertain the actual expenditures?

Mr. TILSON. I do not believe that the Chair is required to do so. This committee has the right to appropriate for new printing presses. This has all been provided for in existing law which authorizes the purchase of all the machinery necessary. It needs only an appropriation, and such an appropriation is clearly in order without reference to the Holman rule. The Chair will find that there is already a sufficient authorization for the purchase of presses, so that it need not be carried in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. But this law directs the substitution of the presses, and in order to accomplish the alleged retrenchment there must be an expenditure for presses?

Mr. TILSON. I have already called the attention of the Chair to the fact that in the sum total required to do the work heretofore done there is a saving of \$400,000 in addition to and notwithstanding the purchase of the presses.

Mr. BLANTON. And it specifically provides for the discharge of 218 men.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And it is contemplated that instead of the number of men discharged as hand plate printers, another set of men will have to be employed to run the power presses. Personally I am favorably inclined toward the introduction of new machinery, but I do not think we should destroy the Committee on Printing or other legislative committees. A bill similar to this was introduced and referred to the Committee on Printing which has power to report that bill, if it so desires.

We find ourselves confronted here now with a doubtful proposition. No one can say, unless it be the all-powerful Committee on Appropriations, that 58 plate printing presses are what you need. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union has stated it exactly. It is an apparent economy in the employment of men, but it involves a certain expense in the purchase of presses. It is simply a matter, in my opinion, for the committee that has the power to report legislation to the House, and not within the province of an appropriating committee composed of 35 members, such as the Committee on Appropriations, to bring this into the House. If you keep up this process the Committee on Printing and other committees will fade away.

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. BEEDY. How long has this bill been before the committee?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am not able to say.

Mr. BEEDY. Say, Washington.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am not the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing. I imagine six or seven months, part of the time when Congress was not in session.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations included this paragraph in the bill in the firm belief that it comes strictly within the provisions of the Holman rule. The Holman rule provides as follows:

Not shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except such as being germane to the subject matter of the bill shall retrench expenditures—

First—

by the reduction of the number and the salary of the officers of the United States—

And second—

by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill.

The provision in the bill, I want the Chair to note, is mandatory. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to take the action outlined in the paragraph.

What is the direction to the Secretary of the Treasury? It is that he shall replace hand presses, 196 in number, with power presses, 58 in number. There is not any discretion placed, mark you, Mr. Chairman, in the Secretary of the Treasury in this matter. The legislation specifically states that he shall do it.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question there, right on that point?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. In that one transaction now there is no retrenchment?

Mr. MADDEN. I think we will show that there is a reduction of expense on its face.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. There is nothing in that paragraph that would put the Chairman on notice that the Secretary of the Treasury will have to buy these presses. He only gets that information from the hearings and the statement of the chairman. They may have these presses now in the basement of the building which they may substitute, because from time to time they have had unused power presses on hand.

Mr. DOWELL. That sounds like a foolish argument on this question.

Mr. MADDEN. Let me make my statement, so that it can be understood. I expressly ask the attention of the Chairman to the last sentence in the paragraph, which reads as follows:

And the Secretary shall in the performance of the duty and the exercise of the authority placed upon him by this paragraph reduce—

Mark you, reduce—

the number of the persons employed in the operation of plate printing presses by not less than 218.

Now, there is no discretion in the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether he shall reduce the number or not. He must reduce them, and I claim that we come strictly within the Holman rule when we do reduce. It can not be argued that you can reduce the force in a given department without reducing the expense. Here we have a specific direction to the Secretary of the Treasury that he shall reduce the number of persons employed in the operation of plate printing presses by not less than 218.

I contend that comes within the Holman rule and does specifically show on the face of the bill that we are retrenching expenditures. Now, the paragraph does not leave it open to the Secretary of the Treasury to make a reduction in the number of persons of all classes employed in the bureau, but directs him to make the reduction from among those engaged in the operation of plate printing presses, which subjects this paragraph specifically to the rule. I hope I make this clear. In this connection we have a specific compliance with the first clause of the rule which provides that legislation, to be in order on an appropriation bill, must be germane. That is the first requirement, and this paragraph is germane; and it must reduce expenditures by first reducing the number and salary of the officers of the United States. We have a strict compliance with that stipulation. There is a mandatory duty upon the Secretary to eliminate not less than 218 persons. What could be plainer?

I will state the direction again so that it may be thoroughly understood:

He shall, in the performance of the duty and the exercise of the authority placed upon him by this paragraph, reduce the number of persons employed in the operation of plate printing presses by not less than 218.

Is that clear?

Mr. DOWELL. Now, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. No; I want to make my argument on this question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that it is clear that there is a reduction in the number of employees.

Mr. MADDEN. There are precedents for the paragraph recommended in this bill.

In March, 1922, while the House was considering the bill making appropriations for the War Department, a point of order was directed to a paragraph providing for a reduction in the commissioned personnel of the Army. The provision did not state specifically, as this one in this bill does, that there should be a specific reduction of a certain number of officers. It provided for a less number of officers than had theretofore been provided for.

A point of order was raised against the provision. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. LONGWORTH, in holding the provision in order, said:

The present occupant of the chair has been called to rule quite a number of times on the Holman rule, and he is one of those who believes that it should be construed strictly. In other words, the present occupant of the chair must see to his satisfaction that the provisions in the bill actually and evidently on their face do reduce expenditures in either of the three ways provided under the Holman rule.

Now what are the three ways? One way is that you must reduce the number of persons employed. Another way is that you must reduce the compensation of the persons employed. Another way is that you must, on the face of the bill, show that you have reduced the amount of the bill.

I quote further from the ruling of Mr. LONGWORTH:

It seems to the Chair entirely clear that this provision does reduce the expenditures of the Government by a reduction of the number of officers and by the amount carried in the bill. The Chair thinks that this provision is in order and therefore overrules the point of order.

In March, 1916, Chairman CRISP, of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, ruled upon an amendment proposed to the legislative appropriation bill then pending, which amendment in effect provided that the number of persons in the classified service in the executive branch of the Government should be reduced by one-tenth on or before the 30th day of June, 1917. Coupled with this reduction there was legislation directing the heads of departments to increase the hours of labor so as to require not less than eight hours a day instead of seven, in order to effect the reduction of 10 per cent in the number.

Mr. KELLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. KELLEY of Michigan. If this provision goes out of the bill on the point of order, how much will require to be added to the bill?

Mr. MADDEN. Seven hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

Mr. KELLEY of Michigan. And how much will be taken out of the bill at another place?

Mr. MADDEN. Three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars on account of the machines, or a net saving of \$441,000.

Mr. KELLEY of Michigan. I think that is the question in the mind of the Chair.

Mr. MADDEN. That is the first year, and after that anywhere from \$800,000 to more than \$1,000,000.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I want to ask the gentleman a question right in that connection. I think it might clarify the situation to some of us.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. There is no doubt in the world about the correctness of the gentleman's proposition if this involves only the discharge of these men. But I apprehend the difficulty with which the Chair is confronted is that in addition to discharging these men it also provides for the purchase of additional machinery. Now, the rule is that it must show absolutely on its face that it means a reduction without any construction on the part of the Chair.

Mr. MADDEN. I will come to that.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does this paragraph show that on the whole by necessary construction it reduces the amount of the appropriation? Does the gentleman contend that?

Mr. MADDEN. I will argue that a little later. Mr. Chairman CRISP, in holding this provision in order, said:

Now, what does the amendment in question do? It provides that one-tenth of the employees of the various executive departments shall be discharged or reduced. The legislative part of the amendment provides that when this reduction is made the remaining clerks shall work eight hours instead of seven. The Chair can not escape the conclusion that if you reduce the number of clerks the business of the Government will require those remaining in the service to work longer hours. The Chair thinks the legislation naturally and logically follows the provision reducing the number of clerks.

Now, the Chair, as before stated, believes the Holman rule is intended to have a beneficial effect upon the Treasury of the United States. If the Chair is in doubt about whether or not an amendment is in order, he believes it is his duty to resolve that doubt against the point of order, for by so doing the Chair works no hardship upon anyone, but submits to the committee itself the privilege of passing upon the amendment. If the committee favor it, a majority can adopt it. If they are opposed to it, a majority can reject it.

The Chair believes the amendment in question comes clearly within the spirit of the Holman rule, and therefore the Chair, without any reference whatever to the merits of the proposition, overrules the point of order and holds the amendment in order.

Now, one more case. Here is a precedent on all fours with what the committee recommends. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the number of persons by not less than 218, and in order to do this it directs him to substitute power presses, 58 in number, for hand presses, 196 in number, and authorizes him to utilize those power presses by giving him the authority to print from plates containing more than four subjects each, instead of restricting him to hand presses, as the permanent law provides. There is no conjecture upon the face of the provision recommended as to what will happen, no conjecture whatever. There will be a reduction of not less than 218 persons. Nobody will deny that. That is mandatory.

The second clause of the Holman rule does not enter into the question very materially, namely, that the provision may be in order if it reduces the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States. The third clause of the rule says that the provision changing existing law may be in order if it reduces the amount of money covered in the bill. This provision does not. No one will deny that, and if we do show that we reduce the amount of money covered in the bill in the paragraph before us, we come clearly within the Holman rule.

Now, what are the facts? The Chair, upon examination of the Treasury Department appropriation act for 1923—and I hope he will examine it—will find that the appropriation for compensation of other employees has been reduced from \$2,512,140 to \$2,454,400. The appropriation for the compensation of plate printers and their assistants has been reduced from \$2,016,795 to \$1,230,420. I maintain that that is a reduction in the charge against the Treasury and justifies the action that we propose. In fact, all these reductions have been made on account of the incorporation of this paragraph in the bill.

It is true that the appropriation for the purchase of materials is increased by \$301,000, but the Chair will note that the net reduction in all the 1923 appropriations for this bureau as affected by this bill is \$540,480. So there is a reduction of the amount of money covered by the bill as compared with current law.

Mr. TINCHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. TINCHER. Has any question been raised as to whether the Committee on Appropriations has the power under existing law to authorize the purchase of these machines?

Mr. MADDEN. None at all.

Mr. TINCHER. Then how does that come into the point of order? Why connect it up if you have the authority?

Mr. MADDEN. Gentlemen making the point of order have argued it.

Mr. TINCHER. Oh yes; they argue a lot. But here is a bill which the gentleman introduced in 1922 and which was referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; the reason we took it up was because they have paid no attention to it. Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to stress this point, that if the provisions of the Holman rule are to be applied to the strict interpretation of the rule in its application to the paragraph in this bill, then that paragraph on its face shows a reduction, very concretely, in the number of persons required in the plate-printing portion of the bill. If the third part of the rule, namely, the amount of money required by the bill, is deemed to be conjectural, then it should follow that the purchase of the new presses and their cost is also conjectural. I think that is not true, as a matter of fact, and should not be considered by the Chair as a reason for his ruling on the point of order. But if the Chair deems there is an element of conjecture in the purchase of the new presses which may affect the economies claimed on the face of the paragraph, I submit to the Chair that he should then admit

for consideration as an offset the reductions in the 1923 appropriations on this bill.

Now, I wish to call the attention of the Chair to the temporary war legislation governing the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. There were two acts, one in 1919 and one in 1917, authorizing the Treasurer to disregard the permanent law governing the use of hand-power presses and permit him to use his judgment in the printing of money from power presses, from larger plates than permitted by the permanent law of 1912. There was a restriction upon this authority to him, however, and that restriction was that it required him, under the authority to disregard the permanent law of 1912, to utilize power presses and larger plates, he must give employment to the same number of permanent plate printers and temporary plate printers who could qualify as were employed in the bureau. So the law in effect said it does not matter how modern the machinery may be, what the machinery is qualified to do, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to employ, regardless of the need, the number of plate printers in the service. That is what has been done.

The law ties the hands of the Secretary and he can not reduce the number of plate printers under the present law. It does not matter whether he needs them or not; he must employ them. Even in the emergency of war he must be governed by the requirements that he must keep a certain number of men employed. The paragraph in this bill unties his hands. That is all it does. It does what you would do or anybody else would do in his business. It places the business on a basis of economic justice. Is there a man in the world who would say that you could carry on a successful business anywhere if you are compelled to hire three men to do the work of one? There is no place except in the Government where that would be tolerated a minute.

Now, I have no grudge against anybody; I am here to perform my duty and I propose to perform it to the best of my ability, regardless of what anybody may think about it, and I leave it with you gentlemen to decide for yourselves. [Applause.]

Even after the emergency of the war I say these men had to be employed. The paragraph in this bill unties the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. It directs him to reduce the number of persons employed in the operation of plate-printing presses by not less than 218. It is admitted on every hand that they are not needed, and why should they be employed? We are discharging people in every department of the Government. There are 500 dismissals provided for from another division of the Treasury Department, in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose, instead of providing for the discharge of not less than 218 employees, the bill had provided for the discharge of not less than 15 employees. Does the gentleman think the point of order would then lie?

Mr. MADDEN. It depends upon whether that reduced the cost of the Government in doing what we do. I think the point of order ought not to lie if we reduce the expenses of the Government. We are entitled under the Holman rule to submit the legislation, and I contend that it would be in order if we reduced the cost. The Secretary can make larger reductions, if he is able to, but under this specific plan, under the mandatory, inescapable language, he must eliminate 218. I maintain that he will eliminate more than that. It seems to me that we have placed a paragraph in the bill which, strictly construed, eliminating all elements of conjecture of facts, taken upon its face, is in complete harmony with the letter and spirit of the Holman rule. If the Chair be in doubt, then that doubt should be resolved in favor of the Treasury, and the resolving of that doubt in favor of the Treasury will but give the Committee of the Whole an opportunity to pass upon the paragraph. We ask no undue advantage. I am here presenting the case. If the Chair rules the paragraph to be in order, it is still before the House for its decision. No rights can be lost. I maintain that under every precedent, under every right of justice, the paragraph is in order and should be sustained by the Chair. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing as a matter of fact on the face of the bill which shows the amount of expenditures which will have to be made for these power presses.

Mr. MADDEN. There is nothing on the face of the bill showing that there will be any expenditure. It may well be that there will be no expenditures.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Is it not true that these printing presses will be set up as an asset of the Government, so that in one sense it is not a total expenditure—a loss of money?

Mr. MADDEN. It would not be any loss of money if the appropriation were made and the money expended. It would not be a loss because within three months after they are installed they will have paid for themselves. There is nothing on the face of the paragraph to show that we are spending any money.

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. TINCHER. There being no limitation on the committee depriving it of the right to appropriate money to purchase these presses, the only legislation, as I understand it, that is in this bill is legislation directing the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge certain employees.

Mr. MADDEN. That is practically all.

Mr. TINCHER. And the gentleman thinks that that comes within the Holman rule?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Does the reduction of 218 employees take into consideration the number of other employees required to run the 58 power presses?

Mr. MADDEN. It does.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, what I shall say does not indicate how I shall vote on the main proposition, if the Chair holds it to be in order, because I do not know the facts, and I have an open mind in the matter. This is rather an important matter from the standpoint of construction and precedent. I call the attention of the Chair, and I am sure he is familiar with it, to the principle that in construing the Holman rule with reference to whether or not there is an actual reduction proposed on the face of the bill, this rule has uniform approval in the consideration of that question:

The reduction of expenditures must appear as a necessary result in order to bring the amendment or provision within the exception to the rule. It is not sufficient that such reduction would probably or would in the opinion of the Chair result therefrom.

If the Chair will refer to volume 4 of Hinds' Precedents he will find a number of decisions. I remember one especially, a very learned decision, by our late colleague, the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Saunders. I imagine that the difficulty which confronts the Chair ruling on this question has been suggested by one or two questions that he has asked Members on the floor who have been discussing it. While it is undoubtedly true that the last paragraph of the section does come within the provisions of the Holman rule, inasmuch as it specifically provides for the discharge of a certain number of employees that would necessarily involve a retrenchment in expenditures, and the amount carried in the bill, yet at the same time in the body of the text of the provision itself we find the provision wherein the Secretary is directed to dispense with the use of not less than 198 hand-printing presses and to substitute therefor not more than 58 power plate-printing presses.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And further, to print the fronts and the backs of the notes, and that is a complete change of law.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am discussing it only from the standpoint of retrenchment.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I not suggest to the gentleman that the very point that he has just made differentiates this case from the precedents cited.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Absolutely, so that in view of this uniform rule of construction I do not think the precedent cited by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], the decision of Chairman CRISP, will stand up under proper analysis. The precedents hold that the text of the provision itself must be so clear and unambiguous that no other possible or logical conclusion may be ultimately drawn by the Chair in construing it except that it means absolute retrenchment. While the language provides on the one hand for the discharge of a certain number of men and a certain number of instrumentalities, at the same time in the same paragraph there is provision for the installation of other instrumentalities, which, for aught appearing, as far as the construction of the Chair is concerned, might cost infinitely more than the amount of the retrenchment.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman, I think, in his statement assumed that it would cost money to transpose the work from the hand presses to the power presses.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Well, now let me answer that.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman read that into his statement, I think.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think it is rather a violent assumption upon the part of this committee to want the Chair to infer that the acquisition by the United States Government of 58 addi-

tional power presses can be acquired without the expenditure of any money. And, gentlemen, I do not believe the gentleman from Illinois would intend the Chair to put that character of construction upon his language.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, the clause in question consists of four distinct provisions. The first provision is this: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to dispense with 196 hand plate-printing presses. The second provision is to substitute therefor 58 power plate-printing presses. The third provision is as to the manner of printing, and the fourth provision is as to the reduction of employees. Now, it is important that this section contains these four provisions because of this fact. The only exception to the general rule embodied in paragraph 2 of Rule XXI, upon which the committee relies to escape the rule that they can not legislate, is contained in the second sentence:

Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order except as being germane to the subject matter of the bill, and shall retrench—

And so forth.

Now, the precedents hold this first, that every provision in a subject which is being considered must be within the rules, and it is not sufficient to say that the fourth provision of this paragraph does retrench. Let us for a moment concede that is true, which I do not concede at all; but let us for a moment concede that that is true. That does not make this a proper subject of legislation. It does not exempt from the provisions of the general rule forbidding this committee to legislate, and I read on this subject the following:

To a clause appropriating for the foreign mail service an amendment reducing the appropriation, and in addition repealing the act known as the "subsidy act," was held not in order because the repealing of this act was not germane to the appropriation bill, and to be in order both branches of the amendment must be germane to the bill.

Now, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in his argument says that the third provision, directing as to the manner of printing, changes existing law, and that must be within the Holman rule as well as the provision reducing the number of employees. It is also provided that they shall not use existing plates but substitute new plates, and those two things change the existing laws. So there can be nothing except the fourth provision of this paragraph that is within the Holman rule. Let us come, secondly, to the question of retrenchment. The rule is not that it is the duty of the Chairman to see if he can find that the provision results in economizing, because he is convinced of the merits of the proposition, and to compute and add and subtract and use mathematics to demonstrate that there is retrenchment. That is not the rule at all. You are not considering the merits of the question. You are considering simply and solely the question of parliamentary law, and you have no right to consider or deal with the question of the merits of the case that is before you.

We do not know what the merits are. They have not been discussed; and the rule is plain—simply that the Chairman must find, not as a matter of deduction but of necessity, that there is a retrenchment. Let us take the question of retrenchment as argued by the chairman of the committee. He does not claim there is anything within the bill which shows that there will be a retrenchment. He says that reducing the number of employees will result in the reduction of expenditures. He does not say what the expenditures for the new power machines will amount to, and it does not appear upon the face of the bill. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations says to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole that he can turn to the estimates in two different years and contrast the estimates of last year with the appropriations of this year, seeking the result in that way. Of course that is absurd. Of course the expenses of the Treasury may be totally different one year from another year. Of course that would not be any light by which to guide you to your decision at all. Of course you can not consider that. You can consider only this bill which is before you. You must reach a decision that it would necessarily and plainly, upon its face, reduce expenditures. So it seems to me that, first, because the first three provisions of this bill are legislation and are not included within the Holman rule, and are entirely distinct from and not a part of the fourth provision, the point of order is well taken. And, secondly, because it does not appear on the face of the bill that a reduction will be made, the point of order must be sustained also. As was said by the gentleman from Alabama, I do not intend to indicate at all my position upon the merits of this question, which, as well said, is not before the House, but I am simply speaking to the point of order.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I judge from the arguments which have been made by those in favor of the point of order that they are basing their argument wholly on the fact that

the paragraph in question provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to substitute for the hand presses that are to be dispensed with not more than 58 power plate-printing presses. The argument is that notwithstanding the actual and definite reduction in the number of officers of the Government, employees of the Government, coming properly within that term, that there is a probable expenditure involved in executing the provision for power presses, and that therefore it does not appear clearly and definitely from the paragraph that there is to be a reduction in expenditures. Gentlemen have evidently lost sight of the fact that there is nothing in this provision that authorizes the purchase of any power presses.

If this paragraph were adopted there is no possible way without subsequent action whereby the Treasury could be charged with a single penny of expenditure on account of power presses.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. You get that on page 35 of the bill.

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, yes; but we are discussing this paragraph, and the gentlemen who have been arguing in behalf of the point of order have been insisting that this must appear upon the face of the bill. I agree with them as to that to a certain extent. They now shift their position. We are assuming their position on the basis of the argument they advance their contention is not sound. There is nothing in this paragraph that authorizes an additional expenditure. Everything contained in the paragraph is a reduction, a definite reduction by the number of persons, and the paragraph that has been so frequently referred to is simply a part of the change of law. It is a part of the new legislation that this paragraph seeks to put into effect authorizing the use of power presses, but it does not provide for the purchase of any power presses, and the Congress might not provide for the purchase of power presses. As some one has suggested, the Government may be in possession of power presses now. The power presses might be secured in exchange for hand presses. One might indulge in all sorts of speculation along that line, but the Chair is not justified in indulging in any speculation in the matter at all. No expenditure is authorized and therefore speculation as to expenditure is not justified.

That provision has been emphasized by everyone who has spoken in favor of the point of order. It does not provide for expenditure. None is provided for in this paragraph.

Now, there is no question in the mind of anyone, I imagine, who is familiar with the rule but that the last three lines of this paragraph bring it clearly within the Holman rule.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. In just a moment; and there is nothing else in the paragraph that in any way modifies that clear and definite provision that there shall be a reduction in the expenditures by the reduction in the number of employees.

Now I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I would like to ask the gentleman how many of these plate printers are employed now?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not know.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I will state it to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. I do not think that is necessary.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. What has been the reduction in the number of plate printers in the past year? This bill proposes to reduce them by 218.

Mr. MONDELL. I do not think that is a pertinent question.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I will say to the gentleman that about 100 were reduced this past year.

Mr. MONDELL. I am discussing the point of order, not the merits of the proposition.

The point of order is that this paragraph does not come under the Holman rule, and does not come under the Holman rule because, among other things, they say it authorizes the use of certain machines. That does not necessarily involve any expenditure. It will involve no expenditure unless later the committee may see fit to make provision for it; and I insist, as the gentlemen who have discussed the matter heretofore on the other side have insisted, that the Chair shall not speculate as to what the Committee or the House may do later.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. I do.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. I notice the words "substitute therefor." I have been much interested in the argument of the gentleman. Does the gentleman believe that the language to substitute one machine for another would justify the director, if he found he did not have the machine, in going out in the market and buying it?

Mr. MONDELL. Not at all.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. That is a question.

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, not at all. I think that if the gentleman from Illinois will reflect a moment he will agree with me that that would not justify the purchase of a machine without an appropriation. That is simply authority. If the Secretary has the machines, if he can secure the machines, if Congress gives him the machines, he may substitute them. That is simply authority to substitute. That is a part of the change of existing law, authorized and justified under the Holman rule, by the provision in this paragraph that reduces the number of plate printers.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Well, if the director, it seems to me, can go out and buy machines under this authority, that would be one thing; but if he can not, and this is merely a substitution of machines that he already has, that would be another thing and this would not apply.

Mr. MONDELL. He can not do that without authority, without an appropriation. Every discussion of the Holman rule that we have had emphasizes the importance of a liberal construction of the rule, and the construction of the rule has invariably been liberal; so liberal that I have been inclined to take the other side in one or two cases that have been referred to here. Occupants of the chair have invariably held that there must be a liberal construction of the rule. That liberality of construction has gone to the extent of holding in order provisions repealing important statutes by the reduction of an appropriation in the sum of \$1. The construction of the rule has been invariably a liberal one.

Further, gentlemen on the other side are not entirely accurate when they say that the reduction must be clearly evidenced in the provision itself. That is true in a certain sense, but there was a decision—for instance, one of the early decisions under the Holman rule—under which a provision was held to be in order that did not in any way on its face indicate a reduction. It limited the number of pensioners under the pension law, and the chairman was charged with the responsibility of knowing the provisions of the act amended, and it was necessary for him to consult those provisions in order to decide whether the amendment was in order.

But the Chair is not in this case called upon to speculate or make inquiries. The matter is plain on its face. In a case decided by Chairman Saunders, of Virginia, where a reduction in the number of cavalry regiments was to be effected, the argument was made that there would necessarily be some incidental increases in expenditure along with the probable decreases, and the Chair did take that into consideration and said that while it is true there might be some increase of expenditure along certain lines, there would unquestionably be a net reduction in expenditures. In some of these cases the Chair has been called upon to be informed in regard to the provisions of other acts and in other cases to balance as between probable expenditures and probable retrenchment. But in this case the Chair is not called upon to exercise his judgment in the matter of probable increase and probable decrease or to inform himself in regard to matters outside the bill.

He may confine himself to the provisions of the paragraph directly before him; and he will find there is not a provision in the paragraph that necessarily and of itself increases by a single penny the Federal expenditure. On the other hand, there is a clear, definite, unquestioned reduction of expenditures resulting from a very large reduction of the officers or employees of the Government.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Rule, rule!

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. This bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations, under the heading of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has this paragraph:

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed, as soon as possible after the approval of this act and not later than September 30, 1923, to disburse with the use of not less than 196 hand plate-printing presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and to substitute therefor not more than 58 power plate-printing presses, and hereafter he is authorized to print from plates of more than four subjects each upon power presses the fronts and backs of any paper money, bonds, or other printed matter now or hereafter authorized to be executed at such bureau; and the Secretary shall in the performance of the duty and exercise of the authority placed upon him by this paragraph, reduce the number of persons employed in the operation of plate-printing presses by not less than 218.

To that paragraph the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. ZIHLMAN] makes the point of order that it changes existing law and violates the provision of clause 2 of Rule XXI, which says:

No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress. Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except such as being germane to the subject matter of the bill shall retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the

reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill.

Then there is an additional proviso which is not involved.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] does not dispute the proposition that the proviso changes existing law, but seeks to justify the paragraph upon the ground that it shows upon its face that it is a retrenchment in expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of the amounts of money covered by the bill.

The Chair in passing on this rule is governed by the face of the bill and the law and the rule.

The rule laid down by Speaker Kerr in this respect was as follows:

In considering the question whether an amendment operates to retrench expenditures, the Chair can look only to what is properly of record before him—that is, the pending bill, the specific section under consideration, the law of the land, so far as it is applicable, and the parliamentary rules and practice of the House; and beyond these he is not permitted to go in deciding the question.

The Chair takes it that no one will seriously contend that that is not the rule. The point of order is directed to the whole paragraph. Of course, if there is any part of the paragraph that is not in order, the paragraph must go out. It is all involved in one proposition, which is obviously an attempt at "retrenching expenditures" under the rule.

You will note by the language of the rule that it is not enough that the measure reduces the number and salary of the officers of the United States or reduces the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury. It must "retrench expenditures" by doing that. The many rulings on this question are fairly uniform. They all hold that when, on the face of the bill, the proposed new legislation retrenches expenditures in one of these three ways the point of order should be overruled, and the rule is generally laid down that the construction should be liberal in favor of retrenchment of governmental expenditures.

The noted parliamentarian, the late Mr. Mann, in arguing this question in a case which has not been cited here, but which the Chair thinks is very much in point, laid down what seems to me the rules governing the decision on this point of order.

There was an amendment offered which provided for a vast expenditure for an asphalt machine, and also provided in the same amendment that there should be a decrease in the expense of doing asphalt work. In discussing the different phases of the matter Mr. Mann made this statement:

The original Holman rule provided—

"Except such as being germane to the subject matter of the bill shall retrench expenditures."

We put a limitation on that. It must retrench expenditures in certain ways now. It is not sufficient to say now that a proposition shall retrench expenditures or must retrench expenditures by the reduction of the amount of the salary of an officer, by the reduction of the compensation, or by the reduction of the amounts of money covered by the bill. I am not referring to the proviso yet. So, if an amendment was out of order under the original Holman rule, it is out of order under this provision, because this is a mere limitation upon the original Holman rule.

While it is not necessary at this time to discuss the proviso in the Holman rule, because that question is not presented, I take it that there the same rule applies as to the retrenchment of expenditure under the original Holman rule, because now a committee is authorized, which has jurisdiction of the subject matter, to offer an amendment on an appropriation bill which shall retrench expenditures. But the basic ruling of all has been that of Speaker Kerr, that the retrenchment of expenditures could not be a matter of argument. It is not a matter for the Chair to determine whether the transfer of the Indian Office to the War Department is a retrenchment of expenditure. It is not for the Chair to determine whether the construction of an asphalt plant is a retrenchment of expenditure. That is an argument pure and simple. People may differ about that. The Chair can only act upon the proposition which is presented on the face of that proposition.

Now, coming to this provision, to which the point of order is directed: It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute 58 power plate-printing presses for 196 hand plate-printing presses, and also to discharge not less than 218 employees. Of course it is admitted that it is going to require the expenditure of money to purchase the presses, but following the ingenious argument that the Government may already have the printing presses on hand, it seems to the Chair that the Chair is unable to determine as a matter of law that that will effect retrenchment of expenditures, so far as the face of the bill is concerned. It certainly may require the expenditure of a vast sum of money to buy printing presses. It may not, but it may require it. They are to be substituted for the others. There is going to be a change in the cost of the overhead with reference to printing presses. That is clear. The amount of that cost is entirely conjectural, is subject to argument, and depends upon extraneous matters not in the record. I asked

the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] if there were 15 men discharged whether it would be subject to a point of order. I think if 5 men were to be discharged it clearly would not be, and the Chair is unable to go up to the point where he can say what number of employees to be discharged makes the provision in order. It would require the Chair to go out and try the question of fact, which depends on statements which might vary, and require the Chair to determine questions of fact, weigh evidence, and search the record in the hearing, which would be a dangerous precedent. Where one paragraph containing new legislation provides in one part for a discharge of employees, which will mean a retrenchment, and to bring about this particular retrenchment substantial expenditures will with reasonable certainty be made and the amount of those expenditures is not capable of definite ascertainment, the Chair is unable to hold that the net result will retrench expenditures. The Chair is of the opinion that this paragraph is subject to the point of order, and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, with great respect for the Chair I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman withhold that?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I understand that the gentleman from Illinois has an amendment that may obviate that, and I withdraw the appeal.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 32, after line 10, insert: "Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to print from plates of more than four subjects each upon power presses the fronts and backs of any paper money, bonds, or other printed matter, now or hereafter authorized to be executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and the Secretary shall, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by this paragraph, reduce the number of persons employed in the operation of plate-printing presses by not less than 218."

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that this is legislation and repealing existing law, and not in order on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I submit the question without any argument.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the Chair wishes, I will read the existing law which appropriates for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—

The CHAIRMAN. There is no doubt about its changing existing law. If the gentleman wishes to argue the point of order, the Chair will hear him.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, according to the testimony of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, they now have or have had an average of 588 men as the maximum number of plate printers in the bureau. I am informed by men who are employed in that bureau that there has been a gradual reduction since the close of the Great War—an average reduction of about 100 men per annum. So the amendment which provides that there should be a reduction of 218 men does not show that there is any retrenchment of expenses, because, Mr. Chairman, if during the past year there has been a reduction of 100 men in the bureau employed as plate printers, it is certainly not clear that during the coming year, by resignation, death, and otherwise, there will not be a reduction of fully the number mentioned in this amendment.

I wish to call the Chair's attention to the fact that there has been no substantive proof offered that there will be any reduction in the expenditures by this amendment. The testimony before the committee of the director was that it would result in a saving. But I call the Chair's attention further to the fact that during the past few years there has been an increase in the appropriation provided for the detection of counterfeit money of fully 300 per cent. One of the safeguards that has been provided by Congress is in having the front and back of money engraved, and it has minimized to a large extent successful passing of counterfeit money. Notwithstanding that fact there has been an increase during the past few years of 300 per cent in the amount of money appropriated for the detection of counterfeits. There has been nothing here to show that this amendment will result in the reduction of expenses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, this last amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois is practically the same as the provision in the bill. It authorizes them to print on power presses. That implies the getting of the presses to replace the hand presses. They cut that out in this amendment, but it is as much implied as it was before. The amendment is therefore subject to the same point of order.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the point of order. The proposition now is to cut out the first two provi-

sions of the paragraph and to leave the third and fourth provisions. The third and fourth provisions are entirely distinct. The third provision is that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to print in a certain way, and the fourth provision is for the number of employees.

Now, it seems to me that the case as now presented has been precisely determined, and that is this:

To a clause appropriating for the Foreign Mail Service an amendment reducing the appropriation, and in addition repealing the act known as the "subsidy act," was held not in order, because the repealing of this act was not germane to the appropriation bill; and that to be in order both branches of the amendment must be germane to the bill.

Now, let us assume for the purpose of the argument that the fourth provision is germane and that it does effect a reduction or retrenchment, to use the exact language. The third provision is an entirely different thing. As in the case I have stated, it repeals substantive law, it is entirely distinct from, it is not inseparably connected with, and it in fact has no relation to the fourth provision. It must stand on its own basis. It has no reference to the exception of paragraph 2, Rule XXI. It nakedly and solely repeals substantive law, and being so, it is clearly within the citation. The burden is upon the Appropriations Committee. The Appropriations Committee must show that they are within the exception. The burden is not on the one who raises the point of order. They must show that they have the right to legislate—that they can repeal the legislation. Because there are two distinct provisions, one reducing expenditure and one repealing legislation, and the one which repeals the legislation is distinct and can not stand, and because there is this vice in the paragraph, it follows that as part of the provision is vicious the whole paragraph fails, and therefore the point of order should be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] reads as follows:

Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to print from plates of more than four subjects each upon power presses the fronts and backs of any paper money, bonds, or other printed matter, now or hereafter authorized to be executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and the Secretary shall, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by this paragraph, reduce the number of persons employed in the operation of plate-printing presses by not less than 215.

The Chair is of opinion that the amendment comes within the ruling of Chairman CRISP, which holds that where the retrenchment is apparent upon its face the amendment is in order. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard upon the amendment. The subject matter in the proposed amendment may be the proper method of printing the bank notes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, providing, as it does, for the substitution of power presses for hand presses; but this is certainly not the proper method of enacting this legislation or any other legislation.

The House has concentrated in the hands of the Appropriations Committee the very great power and responsibility of making all the appropriations for all the departments, and it has reserved to the legislative committees of the House the function of considering and presenting to the House bills dealing with legislative matters.

In conformity with this practice, the Committee on Printing has repeatedly considered bills providing for the proper method of printing the Federal currency and protecting the public against fraud and counterfeiting.

In permanent law it has provided that the backs of the bank notes should be printed on power presses and that the front of the note should be printed on hand presses, from plates made by skilled engravers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I have only five minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. I want to ask a question.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I would like to make a brief statement if the gentleman will excuse me. This matter, as I have stated, has been repeatedly before the Committee on Printing, and in 1912 they reported to the House and the House adopted the present law providing for the methods of printing bank notes.

On last January the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. MADDEN, himself introduced a bill providing for the discontinuance of hand presses and for the purchase of power presses. The Printing Committee held hearings on that bill, but no action was taken thereon.

We now find the measure brought in as a paragraph in an appropriation bill making provision for the expenses of the Treasury Department during the ensuing fiscal year.

No one, except the Director of the Bureau, appeared in support of the proposition, and those who are opposed to it were

given no opportunity to be heard, notwithstanding the fact that a great convention of bankers sitting in the city of New York a few weeks ago passed resolutions calling upon Congress and the Federal authorities to resume the same high quality of material and of mechanical production of paper money that obtained prior to the war, in order to provide the largest possible protection against counterfeiting.

This resolution, adopted on October 4, 1922, is as follows:

Whereas recent reports show unusual activity in the making and circulating of counterfeit money: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the convention requests the Secretary of the Treasury to resume the same high quality of materials and of mechanical production of paper money that obtained prior to the war, in order to provide the largest possible protection against counterfeiting; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate, and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

Resolution adopted by the National Bank Division of the American Bankers' Association, Tuesday, October 4, 1922.

Resolution adopted by the entire American Bankers' Association, Wednesday, October 5, 1922.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. That is what I wanted to ask the gentleman about—to have him point out in what way this affects it. It would have a whole lot to do with my vote.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I shall proceed in my own way and will come to that in a moment. This is a matter of transcendent importance, and it should receive the proper consideration of the legislative committee of Congress authorized to deal with this question, and it should receive the proper consideration of the House. I contend that it is impossible to do it in the way that this subject matter is brought before this body, without any evidence other than the bureau's testimony before the committee and without careful inquiry into the methods used in the production of currency, and as it now has a bill before it dealing with this proposition, it should not be brought in as a rider on an appropriation bill.

The director of the bureau testified before this committee that there was a daily average of 588 plate printers employed in the bureau, and I am reliably informed by men who are employed in this bureau that this number has been reduced to the number of about 100 a year, so that this matter is working itself out, and that if this is the proper method of printing bank notes it will be brought before the House in a proper way in due time.

I call the attention of the committee to the publication I hold in my hand, known as the National Counterfeit Detector, a journal for bankers and merchants in the United States and Canada, published by Grant, Bushnell & Co., publishers, of New York City, which is accepted by the Treasury Department as an authority on matters of counterfeiting.

It calls attention to three new counterfeit notes which have been discovered and are being circulated freely.

The first is a \$5 Indian-head silver certificate, check letter "D," faceplate No. 22. The second is a \$10 national-bank note on the First National Bank of Ozone Park, N. Y., series of 1902, portrait of former President McKinley, and the third is a \$20 national-bank note on the Grand Rapids City National Bank, of Grand Rapids, Mich., with a portrait of McCullough. It calls attention to the fact that the backs of the above three notes are of light green, giving them a washed appearance, and that they are very dangerous counterfeits.

I call attention to the fact that the backs of the notes are printed on power presses. They also call attention to a Federal reserve note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga., check letter "H," faceplate No. 33, and call attention that this is printed on genuine paper, and that the genuine paper is obtained by bleaching all print from a bill of smaller denomination, possibly a one-dollar note, so that the statement made by the chairman of the committee that the Government could depend on the quality of the paper for protection against counterfeiting is shown to give no security.

I also call attention to this supplement, giving a list of the counterfeit notes in circulation throughout the United States.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Where are those power presses manufactured, and what do they cost?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. It is provided later in the bill that about 60 of them shall cost \$355,000.

Mr. LAZARO. Where are they manufactured?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I do not know who manufactures them or who proposes to sell them to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. If this is good legislation, if it is protection for the Government, if it is to be acted on here to-day in the appropriation bill, I think that the members of the committee, chairman, and the ranking minority member should be fair with the House in presenting to it the statements made to them before the committee. The chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], stated on the floor that the Chief of the Secret Service had testified before his committee that the counterfeiting of a power-press note is no easier than that of a hand press, and I quote his statement herewith:

The counterfeiting of a power-press note is no easier than of a hand-press note, so the Chief of the Secret Service testified. Most of the counterfeiters are being made by photographic processes.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] substantiated the statement made by the chairman of the committee; and I have the hearings containing the statement of Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, and there is not a single word in his testimony that shows that he ever made any such statement. On the contrary, he stated there was a great increase in the counterfeiting of bank notes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Moran did testify to that. He testified to it outside of the record. I did not make any misstatement, and neither did the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If he testified outside of the record, it is not a matter to be reported here, and I make the point of order against the statement.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. If the gentleman will read my remarks he will find that I never made any statement to the effect that the Chief of the Secret Service had so testified before the committee. I made the statement that he had stated, and I repeat it upon the best of authority, that the use of the power press would not make counterfeiting of currency any easier.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I do not know anything about what the Chief of the Secret Service stated outside of the hearings, but in the hearings he stated that counterfeiting and forgery were unusually large.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The gentleman has made a statement with respect to a statement that I made which puts me in a false position. I made no such statement on the floor of the House. I did not say that he so stated in the hearings, and I think I am entitled to a correction on the part of the gentleman.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Just a moment. I am trying to get the gentleman's language. If I misquoted him, I withdraw the statement. I do reiterate the statement that the chief of the bureau who testified before this committee stated that there had been an increase in counterfeiting, and I quote the language of the chairman of the committee to the Chief of the Secret Service when he asked him this question:

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any increase in the work of your bureau in lines other than counterfeiting?

Showing clearly in the mind of the chairman when he asked this question that there had been an increase in counterfeiting and had so been presented to the committee.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I will.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Did this relate to counterfeiting of money or labels for bottles?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. The counterfeiting of money.

Mr. MADDEN. Counterfeiting of checks and forgeries of every kind.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I will.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I notice that Mr. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service, testified at considerable length before the committee. But I find nothing at all in his testimony bearing upon the particular matter we are discussing, the matter of substituting power presses for hand presses. Of course, I do not dispute the statement of the gentleman from Illinois and my friend from Tennessee that Mr. Moran may have made some statement outside of the hearings, but he certainly made none before the committee that afford any basis for any action we may take. The only statement was by Mr. Hill, supplemented by Mr. Clark, who, I believe, is one of his subordinates. My difficulty is that the case has been very casually and insufficiently considered.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. This legislation will reduce the quality and high standards of Government currency and securities, which has been protected by law as far back as 1887, and when power presses were first introduced.

On August 24, 1912, after years of consideration Congress decided to print the back—or green—of all paper money on power presses, realizing that in retaining the printing of the face of currency by the better method of hand presses they were providing a certain measure of security against counterfeiting.

The World War, with its excessive demands on all resources of Government activities, had a corresponding effect on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the enormous demands for Liberty bonds, in addition to the current demands of the Treasury Department, made quantity production of paramount issue rather than quality, it being contended that the short-term bonds could be replaced by a higher quality of security that would baffle the skill of the expert counterfeiters.

As has been pointed out, the comparison of the currency situation in Europe to-day with the printing presses working over time and the admitted flood of paper money and the ease with which it may be imitated should be a warning against this at this time, and which may lead to such conditions in this country. Surely the American Bankers' Association should be the best judge of this, when they adopted the resolution heretofore referred to at a great convention held in New York City.

I insert here the statement of Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief of the United States Secret Service, on November 13, 1922, before the Subcommittee on Appropriations:

Mr. MORAN. The service is primarily charged with the suppression of counterfeiting and the protection of the obligations and the securities of the Government. In addition to that we are charged with the protection of the President, his immediate family, and the President elect. The work of the service has increased in the last three or four years to a greater extent, probably, than ever in its history. Counterfeiters and forgers, I suppose, in common with the other criminals along other lines, are unusually active. We have had more different counterfeit issues in the last year than in two years previously, and while the quality of those counterfeit is not as good as in years past, they are sufficiently deceptive to pass on unsuspecting storekeepers in the hurry of business. We do not hope to wholly suppress their activities, of course; the best we can do is to reduce to a minimum the output of counterfeit money.

I again reiterate what I have previously stated, that this matter should be dealt with with deliberation and investigation, and should be brought before this House by the proper legislative committee, and I hope that the amendment proposed by the chairman of the committee will not be adopted.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Chairman, in discussing and voting on this amendment we had better let our minds wander back home to our constituents, to the neglected and despised taxpayer, including the farmer, the laboring man, the professional man, the school-teacher, and all of those people of our land in whom we profess to have such an abiding faith and interest. If we vote right on this proposition, perhaps those various groups will accumulate more of the products of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing than they would if we did not keep a surplus number of employees on the public pay roll; for when it comes to the last analysis of the bill—we need not delude ourselves with any idea that we are going to prevent counterfeiting or are going to improve the service—it is simply for the purpose of keeping 218 or more unnecessary employees—consumers, if you will—on the roll, keep them in Government employ, at the expense of the people, or whether we are going to let them go into the ranks of the producers and amount to something in the building up of the country and its industries.

Mr. Chairman, this thing has been a disgrace to the country and an injustice to the people for at least 10 years. All over the country, wherever you go, you are constantly asked why are not modern business methods introduced in carrying on the Government, and in the inaugural of our President he said that one of the chief desires he had in mind was to have more business in Government and less Government in business. I think we can subscribe on both sides of this House to that sentiment. How can we have more business in Government if we are going to refuse to adopt the methods and machinery used in private business? In order to give employment to the maximum number and properly pad the pay rolls let us abandon the typewriter and write all our letters in long hand, cut the telephone and telegraph wires and send all our communications by messenger, set all our type by hand, scrap the automobiles and railroads and travel by stagecoach, restrict production and block the path of progress and invention, so the favored Government employee may hold his or her job. It would be better, if there were not one single dollar of saving under this amendment, to get rid of these men.

I do not call them loafers, that would not be the right designation, but they are unnecessary and unfairly employed at the expense of other people and an economic loss to production. In my district 3,500 men have been discharged from employment in the Charlestown Navy Yard. Why should these men

without a job support 218 men who can go out and get another job probably somewhere in the vicinity of Washington, if not in Washington itself, when they themselves are in serious need of employment. Why should the farmers in the gentleman's district, who have been complaining about the readjustment burdens they have had to carry, why should they carry on their backs 218 surplus employees?

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman allow me to answer that right now?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I would rather continue my argument before I yield. I want to present for your consideration a cartoon which appeared in one of the daily papers not so long ago. It was a pyramid of men, one standing upon the shoulders of the other. The fourth and top figure was that of a soldier, and his motto was, "I fight for all." He stood on the shoulders of the bishop, and the bishop's motto was, "I pray for all." And he in turn stood upon the shoulders of the justice, and the justice said, "I plead for all," and down at the bottom of the heap, with sweat pouring down his face into the dust at his feet was the laboring man, the backbone of this Republic of ours, and his motto was "I pay for all." Gentlemen, I want you to consider this proposition. You have no right to keep men in the employment of the Government unnecessarily while the man at the bottom of the heap is paying for all. Before you vote for this amendment let us think of the poor, despised, neglected taxpayers who, in the last analysis, are the consumers and workers of this country. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am in opposition to this amendment which has been offered in lieu of the matter ruled out upon a point of order. This substitute is to all intents and purposes the same as the paragraph that went out, and yet by the change of a few words it escapes. In effect it says that "hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to print from plates," meaning print Treasury notes on both sides. The "hereafter" makes it permanent legislation and a substitute for the legislation of 1912. Then it says, "and the Secretary of the Treasury is to reduce the number of plate printers by 218."

That is the small part of it, but that is what lets the thing in under the Holman rule. Two hundred hand-press note printers will step out under this legislation on an appropriation bill, and a large number of power-press plate printers will be employed in place of them. We will buy the presses, we will eliminate a few places, perhaps 50, and after it is all done we shall have on both sides of your highly sensitized, silk-threaded, high-priced paper common printing-press money. That may be all right, but where is there any discussion of both sides? When was any notice given to anyone?

What plate printer has been heard on this proposition? What becomes of the Printing Committee's promise to hear them after the distinguished chairman of the grand committee should have been heard?

But more important than whether the United States shall go into the printing-press money business, along with several of the countries of Europe, is the fact that the all-powerful Committee on Appropriations sees fit to usurp the rights of still one more of the small committees. I have protested; I continue to protest. Every subcommittee of the grand Appropriations Committee takes a crack at will at some poor little third-rate committee, knocks it cold, and leaves it gasping for breath. If the Holman rule does not serve the purpose, then the words are changed, but not the intent.

New Members are cajoled into believing that they are given desirable places when they are placed on these minor committees, and yet when these committees try to perform they find their public bills on the Unanimous Consent Calendar—usually so far down the list that they can not be reached in the lifetime of an ordinary session—or given the privilege of being called up on some Calendar Wednesday, which said Calendar Wednesday comes around about as often as the 29th of February, owing to the disposition of the leaders to dispense with it as if it were a stench in the nostrils of regular procedure.

Mr. Chairman, how long are Members going to sit here in their places and permit one grand committee to usurp the rights of all the others? Must every well-taken point of order be beaten by the clever jockeying of words? To-day it is your little Committee on Printing that gets a smash on the nose. When that committee called a meeting to consider the bill embracing this plate-printing matter the proponent of the bill did not appear. Your Committee on Printing is called upon freely enough to do all of the little undesirable odds and ends.

Only to-day we had before us a calendar containing 200 items. All had to be gone over carefully. Occasionally a member of that committee is privileged to rise in his seat and move, Mr. Chairman, that a President's message be made a public document. Then, as a reward, we may sit here and see put over in an appropriation bill an item which is three-fourths legislation and one-fourth Holman rule—an item that brings us to the use of printing-press Government notes in the interest of petty economy, that discharges 218 men and forces the hiring of perhaps 175 different men, probably at a higher pay. You call it "Holman economy."

You wonder why you are called "a cowardly Congress" when you sit here supinely from day to day and see your rights slipping away. You were promised that under the Budget plan, if you consented to a grand Appropriations Committee of 35 members, all legislation on appropriation bills would cease. You were promised that all other committees would be fully protected. And have they been? No. Half of your committees have been stripped until the few members who attend the meetings sit around and twirl their thumbs waiting for quorums to appear. And if you attend the sessions of the subcommittees of the grand Appropriations Committee you find two and perhaps three members representing both parties doing the whole work. The departments are there in force, and the words of their representatives are reported and considered, but if you want a single item considered in any subcommittee's bill you have to be either an extra strong or an extra plausible member, and the chances are that even then you will not get far. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized. Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, until 1912 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had the very right that we are now seeking to restore. It was taken away from it in 1912, and repeatedly since then for just one purpose, and that is to comply with union demands and keep three times as many employees on the pay roll as are necessary to do this particular work.

"Now, I am going to bring you right down to the very keynote of the whole proposition. In the hearings Mr. MADDEN asked, on page 335, how much this amendment would save, and in reply Mr. Clark, a bureau official, said it would save \$746,555 a year now, and ultimately it would annually save \$1,377,300. Here is the keynote. Mr. MADDEN asked this question on page 334:

Why don't you use the power presses?

Mr. CLARK. We would like to.

What kept him from it? I will tell you, it was our union friends who now sit in that gallery, watching us, who said to this Government, "You can not do it because we are not going to give up our jobs."

Then Mr. MADDEN again asked the question, "Why do you not do that, Mr. Clark?" And the answer was, "We are waiting for Mr. MADDEN's bill to go through." And my good friend from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], with whom I am very glad to work, and whom I frequently follow here, asks, "Why do you not let his committee bring in the Madden bill?" The Madden bill has been before his committee, sleeping the sleep of death for seven long months. That is why. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It is only fair to say that Congress has not been in session all that time.

Mr. BLANTON. It has been in session much of the time, and we met frequently from day to day, affording plenty of time to have brought in the Madden bill and to have passed it, if the committee had forced its consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. You can not get a bill like that considered through the calendar.

Mr. BLANTON. I know it is sometimes difficult. But we have got that very proposition here before us now. Why not consider it now? It is brought in by the Committee on Appropriations. Now is the time and place.

Why is not the head of the bureau down there willing to use the power presses now? Our bunch of plate printers you now see up in the gallery will not let them. I am in favor of the interests of the whole people of the United States rather than the interests of any class. I will help any of these employees to get another job. I will work for them as willingly as any other Member here to get them new jobs. They will not lose their present jobs down there for practically a whole year. They have nearly a whole year in which to look around and get other jobs. I have helped many men in Washington to find new civilian jobs. Men whom I have helped here in Washington will tell you that. I do not care whether they come from my own State or not; I do not care where they come from; I go with them and try to help them get new civilian positions.

Yesterday's Post stated that a lot of these plate printers were here in the Capitol day before yesterday, up yonder in the gallery, in the effort to beat this provision. They were not at work day before yesterday. Yesterday afternoon they were again in that gallery, and the very minute that the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] had this matter postponed until to-day you saw the whole bunch of them get up and leave. Now they are up there again. This is the third day that they have been idle. They are here to prevent this legislation from going through. They are here in behalf of a class against the interests of the whole people. I am not afraid to get up here and speak in their presence. I never say anything behind their backs that I would not say to their faces. Personally I have friendly sympathy for them all.

Mr. KING. Why do you not go up in the gallery?

Mr. BLANTON. I face them daily everywhere. They can go into my district and try to beat me; but I am going to speak, so long as I am a Member of this House, in the interest of the whole people of the whole United States, no matter if every union in Washington gets up in that gallery against me. [Applause.]

Mr. KING rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING].

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that my good friend from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] takes every occasion to make appeals to the galleries of this House. The galleries have been very kind to the gentleman from Texas and have frequently applauded him here upon certain sentiments which he has uttered from time to time.

But for some reason, I can not understand why, the gentleman from Texas has great antipathy toward the galleries of the House. These men who are now sitting in the gallery are citizens of the United States, are citizens of our common country, and they have just as much right to be in the gallery of this House as the gentleman from Texas has to be upon this floor. I am not seeking the applause of the gallery. I am not trying to invite the gallery to applaud. Applause of the galleries is reserved for the gentleman from Texas. It belongs especially to him.

Mr. BLANTON. Will my friend yield?

Mr. KING. I will.

Mr. BLANTON. The only difference is that my business is here on the floor and their business is down in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. KING. The gentleman's business for three months was down in the State of Texas running for Congress; which is all right, and I have no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. And I came back.

Mr. KING. I am glad the gentleman did, as far as I am concerned.

Now, the main proposition here seems to be whether you will discharge a certain number of plate printers. They have been held up to ridicule here by a number of Members of the House, especially by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], as though they were simply trying to hang on to their jobs, as though they came here without any right to those jobs.

I desire to read a little appeal that was made to these men to come to Washington during the war, most of them having occupied paying positions in various private institutions of this country.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1918.

To the Plate Printers of the United States:

Never before in the history of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has the demand for plate printing been as large as at the present. We are running with all the capacity at our command and still have need for more plate printers.

I am taking this means of appealing to all plate printers whose work is slack or who are out of employment to communicate with me relative to employment in the bureau. I can offer permanent position with good rate of pay, both for hand and power press plate printers. We need your services now, and it is to be hoped that you will respond to this appeal by submitting an application to me, stating whether you have served a full apprenticeship, giving your actual experience, your age, and your nationality.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. WILMETH, Director.

So it seems that there was some degree of patriotism which prompted these men to come to Washington during the war when the Government was in such dire need of their services; and it seems to me to be rather ill advised, now that they happen to be in the gallery for a day or two in a matter in which they are so vitally interested, to excoriate them for doing so.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, there is only one question involved here. That is, Are we in favor of the economy that we have been preaching? At the very lowest figure there is \$800,000 involved in the amend-

ment now under consideration. It will probably run up as high as \$1,376,000. The question before us is, Are we going to vote \$1,376,000 or even as low as \$800,000 out of the pockets of the American taxpayers in order to do something that is not necessary to be done? That is all there is to it. [Applause.] If we are here to do what we ought to do, of course we will vote for this economy. We have heard a good deal said about the inability to print bank notes or any other notes on power presses without making them subject to counterfeiting. There is only one thing connected with the whole subject. The engraving of the plates is done by the engraver and not by the printer. You have a good bill or a bad bill depending upon the character of the engraving and not upon the character of the printing. All of the presses everywhere throughout the United States, except in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, print all kinds of money for everybody outside of the United States on power presses, and nobody raises any question of it not being well done.

It is true that a plate printer may do a bad job on a well-engraved plate, or he may do a good job on a well-engraved plate, but no plate printer can do a good job if there is not a well-engraved plate from which to do it. All the testimony from all the experts goes to show that it is not a question whether the money is printed on a power press or on a hand press when it comes to the matter of counterfeiting. The whole matter of counterfeiting is due to the increase in the perfection of the art of photography and has nothing to do with the printing of the money on any kind of a press. But notwithstanding all that there is nothing here before us except the question whether you want to spend \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 a year without any justification, or whether under your oaths of office you are bound to save \$1,000,000 whenever the case justifies it. Here, gentlemen, we present the justification for the economy. I submit the question now for your consideration without any further debate. [Applause.]

Mr. CROWTHER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MADDEN. I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. ZIHLMAN) there were—ayes 87, noes 38.

Accordingly the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SANDERS of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 13180) making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that as amended the bill do pass.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to the final passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves the previous question on the bill and all amendments to the final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I ask for a separate vote on the amendment inserted on page 32 of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment on which the gentleman from Maryland demands a separate vote, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 32, after line 10, insert: "Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to print from plates of more than four subjects each upon power presses the fronts and backs of any paper money, bonds, or other printed matter now or hereafter authorized to be executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by this paragraph, reduce the number of persons employed in the operation of plate printing presses by not less than 218."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. ZIHLMAN) there were—ayes 165, noes 26.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object on the ground that there is no quorum present, and I make the point that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland makes the point that no quorum is present. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 168, nays 85, answered "present" 1, not voting 176, as follows:

YEAS—168.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Ackerman | Davis, Tenn. | Kincheloe | Reece |
| Andrew, Mass. | Dempsey | Kilne, Pa. | Reed, N. Y. |
| Anthony | Dickinson | Kraus | Roach |
| Appleby | Drewry | Lanham | Rogers |
| Arentz | Driver | Larsen, Ga. | Rouse |
| Aswell | Dupré | Larson, Minn. | Sanders, Ind. |
| Atkeson | Echols | Lawrence | Sanders, N. Y. |
| Bankhead | Ellis | Layton | Scott, Tenn. |
| Barbour | Fairfield | Lea, Calif. | Sears |
| Beedy | Faust | Leatherwood | Shaw |
| Benham | Fitzgerald | Little | Shelton |
| Bixler | Fordney | Lowrey | Shreve |
| Black | French | McArthur | Sinnot |
| Bland, Va. | Frothingham | McDuffie | Sprout |
| Blanton | Fuller | McKenzie | Stafford |
| Boles | Garner | McLaughlin, Mich. | Stedman |
| Bowling | Garrett, Tenn. | McPherson | Steenerson |
| Box | Gifford | MacLafferty | Stephens |
| Briggs | Gilbert | Madden | Stevenson |
| Brooks, Ill. | Glynn | Magee | Summers, Wash. |
| Buchanan | Graham, Ill. | Mansfield | Summers, Tex. |
| Bulwinkle | Green, Iowa | Mapes | Temple |
| Burness | Greene, Mass. | Martin | Thompson |
| Byrns, Tenn. | Greene, Vt. | Merritt | Tilson |
| Campbell, Pa. | Hadley | Michener | Timberlake |
| Cannon | Haugen | Miller | Tincher |
| Carter | Hawley | Mondell | Tinkham |
| Chindblom | Hersey | Montague | Towner |
| Christopherson | Hickey | Moore, Ind. | Treadway |
| Clarke, N. Y. | Hooker | Murphy | Turner |
| Clouse | Huck | Nelson, Me. | Underhill |
| Cole, Iowa | Hudspeth | Nelson, J. M. | Valle |
| Collier | Hukriede | Newton, Minn. | Vestal |
| Colton | Humphrey, Nebr. | Oldfield | Walters |
| Connally, Tex. | Humphreys, Miss. | Oliver | Wason |
| Coughlin | Jacoway | Paige | Watson |
| Crago | Johnson, Miss. | Pringley | Webster |
| Cramton | Johnson, S. Dak. | Quin | White, Kans. |
| Curry | Jones, Tex. | Rainey, Ala. | Williamson |
| Dale | Kearns | Ramsayer | Woods, Va. |
| Dallinger | Kelley, Mich. | Rankin | Wyant |
| Darrow | Ketcham | Rayburn | Young |

NAYS—85.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Abernethy | Hayden | McSwain | Speaks |
| Andrews, Nebr. | Hays | Moore, Ohio | Steagall |
| Beck | Hill | Moore, Va. | Strong, Kans. |
| Browne, Wis. | Huddleston | Morgan | Swank |
| Burdick | Hull | Mott | Sweet |
| Cable | Jeffers, Ala. | Mudd | Swing |
| Chalmers | Johnson, Wash. | Nelson, A. P. | Taylor, Tenn. |
| Cooper, Wis. | Kelly, Pa. | Newton, Mo. | Thomas |
| Crowther | King | O'Connor | Tyson |
| Cullen | Kissel | Parker, N. J. | Vinson |
| Dowell | Klecza | Parks, Ark. | Voigt |
| Favrot | Kline, N. Y. | Patterson, Mo. | Weaver |
| Felds | Knutson | Raker | Williams, Ill. |
| Fish | Kopp | Reed, W. Va. | Wilson |
| Focht | Lampert | Rhodes | Wingo |
| Foster | Lankford | Ricketts | Woodruff |
| Fulmer | Lazaro | Riordan | Wright |
| Gahn | Lineberger | Robison | Wurzbach |
| Gensman | Logan | Rose | Zihlman |
| Gerner | Lyon | Sanders, Tex. | |
| Hardy, Tex. | McClintic | Sandlin | |
| Hawes | McCormick | Sinclair | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Elliott

NOT VOTING—176.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Almon | Cockran | Goodykoontz | Knight |
| Anderson | Codd | Gorman | Kreider |
| Ansorge | Cole, Ohio | Gould | Kunz |
| Bacharach | Collins | Graham, Pa. | Langley |
| Barkley | Connolly, Pa. | Griest | Lee, Ga. |
| Begg | Cooper, Ohio | Griffin | Lee, N. Y. |
| Bell | Copley | Hammer | Lehlbach |
| Bird | Crisp | Hardy, Colo. | Linthicum |
| Blakeney | Davis, Minn. | Harrison | London |
| Bland, Ind. | Deal | Henry | Longworth |
| Bond | Denison | Herrick | Luce |
| Bowers | Dominick | Hicks | Luhring |
| Brand | Doughton | Himes | McFadden |
| Brennan | Drane | Hoch | McLaughlin, Nebr. |
| Britten | Dunbar | Hogan | McLaughlin, Pa. |
| Brooks, Pa. | Dunn | Husted | MacGregor |
| Brown, Tenn. | Dyer | Hutchinson | Maloney |
| Burke | Edmonds | Ireland | Mead |
| Burroughs | Evans | James | Michaelson |
| Burton | Fairchild | Jeffers, Nebr. | Mills |
| Butler | Fenn | Johnson, Ky. | Montoya |
| Byrnes, S. C. | Fess | Jones, Pa. | Moore, Ill. |
| Campbell, Kans. | Fisher | Kahn | Morin |
| Cantrill | Frear | Keller | Norton |
| Carew | Free | Kendall | O'Brien |
| Chandler, N. Y. | Freeman | Kennedy | Ogden |
| Chandler, Okla. | Funk | Kless | Olpp |
| Clague | Gallivan | Kindred | Osborne |
| Clark, Fla. | Garrett, Tex. | Kirkpatrick | Overstreet |
| Classon | Goldsborough | Kitchin | Park, Ga. |

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Parker, N. Y. | Rodenberg | Snell | Upshaw |
| Patterson, N. J. | Rosenbloom | Snyder | Vare |
| Perkins | Rossdale | Stiness | Volk |
| Perlman | Rucker | Stoll | Voistead |
| Petersen | Ryan | Strong, Pa. | Ward, N. Y. |
| Porter | Sabath | Sullivan | Ward, N. C. |
| Pou | Schall | Tague | Wheeler |
| Purnell | Scott, Mich. | Taylor, Ark. | White, Me. |
| Radcliffe | Siegel | Taylor, Colo. | Williams, Tex. |
| Rainey, Ill. | Sisson | Taylor, N. J. | Winslow |
| Ransley | Slemp | Ten Eyck | Wise |
| Reber | Smith, Idaho | Thorpe | Wood, Ind. |
| Riddick | Smith, Mich. | Tillman | Woodyard |
| Robertson | Smithwick | Tucker | Yates |

So the amendment was agreed to.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Mr. Vare (for) with Mr. Sullivan (against).

Mr. Griest (for) with Mr. Mead (against).

Mr. Butler (for) with Mr. Carew (against).

Mr. Ackerman (for) with Mr. Ransley (against).

Mr. Patterson of New Jersey (for) with Mr. Connolly of Pennsylvania (against).

Mr. Perkins (for) with Mr. Kindred (against).

Mr. Bacharach (for) with Mr. Cockran (against).

Mr. Hutchinson (for) with Mr. Gallivan (against).

Mr. Olpp (for) with Mr. Tague (against).

Mr. Radcliffe (for) with Mr. Keller (against).

Mr. Lehlbach (for) with Mr. Hogan (against).

Mr. Hoch (for) with Mr. Cooper of Ohio (against).

Mr. Taylor of New Jersey (for) with Mr. O'Brien (against).

Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania (for) with Mr. Upshaw (against).

Mr. Free (for) with Mr. Griffin (against).

Mr. Purnell (for) with Mr. Rainey of Illinois (against).

Mr. Wood of Indiana (for) with Mr. Sabath (against).

Further notice:

Mr. Elliott with Mr. Bell.

Mr. Begg with Mr. Almon.

Mr. Kiess with Mr. Kunz.

Mr. Campbell of Kansas with Mr. Wise.

Mr. Synder with Mr. Garrett of Texas.

Mr. Schall with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas.

Mr. Porter with Mr. Hammer.

Mr. Rosenbloom with Mr. Lee of Georgia.

Mr. Langley with Mr. Clark of Florida.

Mr. Mills with Mr. Barkley.

Mr. Dyer with Mr. Linthicum.

Mr. Brennan with Mr. Rucker.

Mr. Morin with Mr. Sisson.

Mr. MacGregor with Mr. Dominick.

Mr. Edmonds with Mr. Pou.

Mr. Burroughs with Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Ward of New York with Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Yates with Mr. Ten Eyck.

Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania with Mr. Ward of North Carolina.

Mr. Winslow with Mr. Kitchin.

Mr. Longworth with Mr. Brand.

Mr. Kahn with Mr. Crisp.

Mr. Fenn with Mr. Smithwick.

Mr. Codd with Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Anderson with Mr. Johnson of Kentucky.

Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma with Mr. Williams of Texas.

Mr. Kendall with Mr. Park of Georgia.

Mr. Dunbar with Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina.

Mr. Cole of Ohio with Mr. Collins.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota with Mr. Stoll.

Mr. Blakeney with Mr. Goldsborough.

Mr. Bland of Indiana with Mr. Drane.

Mr. Snell with Mr. Cantrill.

Mr. White of Maine with Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Osborne with Mr. Doughton.

Mr. Britten with Mr. Deal.

Mr. Fess with Mr. London.

Mr. Denison with Mr. Overstreet.

Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion to recommit, and ask for the yeas and nays.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion to recommit by Mr. TINKHAM: Recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to that committee to report the same back forthwith, with the following proviso:

"Insert on page 28 a new proviso, as follows:

"Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of the salary of any employee who shall not have been appointed after competitive examination and certification by the Civil Service Commission."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that is not in order because it changes substantive law. It is legislation on an appropriation bill, and unauthorized.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that it is a limitation.

Mr. BLANTON. The present law provides how the employees shall be appointed and employed. That is substantive law. It is within the Volstead law. This is a change, and to that extent it is legislation on an appropriation bill and unauthorized. I call attention to the fact that this same amendment was offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts in the committee and the gentleman from Illinois made the point of order and the Chair sustained it.

Mr. DOWELL. The Chair overruled it.

Mr. BLANTON. Very well, I was mistaken about that.

The SPEAKER. This is clearly a limitation and the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts demands the yeas and nays. All in favor of taking the question by yeas and nays will rise. [After counting.] Five Members have arisen, not a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are refused.

The question was taken on the motion to recommit, and the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. MADDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, the Committee on Enrolled Bills reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 1463. An act for the relief of William Malone;

H. R. 540. An act for the relief of Bradley Sykes;

H. R. 449. An act for the relief of the Cornwell Co., Saginaw, Mich.;

H. R. 8062. An act amending subdivision (5) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act;

H. R. 1862. An act for the relief of Leroy Fisher;

H. R. 8264. An act for the relief of Thomas B. Smith; and

H. R. 6251. An act for the relief of Leo Balsam.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 3195. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept completion of Carey segregation No. 11 and to issue patent therefor;

S. 4025. An act to permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire; and

S. 3990. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum the silver service which was presented to the cruiser *Brooklyn* by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. JOHNSON of Washington, for two days, on account of important business.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

Mr. GARNER, by unanimous consent, was given leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of John W. Harris, Sixty-seventh Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein a short summary of the American Legion convention at New Orleans, including a speech made at that convention by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a summary of the proceedings of the Fourth National Convention of the American Legion, held at New Orleans, La., October 16 to October 20, I submit the following:

Whereas there was introduced in the Congress of the United States immediately following the armistice, November 11, 1918, more than 50 separate and distinct bills providing for the payment of an adjust-

ment of compensation in various forms to the service men and women of America who served in the World War practically without pay, while the workers at home were receiving unusually high wages with many bonus features; and

Whereas the American Legion in national convention assembled at Minneapolis in 1919, at Cleveland in 1920, and at Kansas City in 1921 indorsed the justness in principle of such adjusted compensation, realizing the great financial and economic handicap suffered by our service men and women, and whereas adjusted compensation for military service in principle and practice is based upon historic precedents; and

Whereas the Nation should pay and is paying all of its other war debts and obligations, and this obligation to its defenders is of supreme importance; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States is to be commended for the careful consideration it has given this legislation, and has affirmed its belief in its justness by passing it upon every occasion that has come before it by increased majorities; and

Whereas, after careful consideration by this convention of all the arguments advanced in opposition to this measure, including the letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, the address of the President to Congress in 1921, and the message of the President to Congress accompanying his veto after this legislation had been passed by the Senate and by the House, we still firmly believe in the justness, the fairness, and the immediate necessity for adjusted compensation legislation; Now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the American Legion, at the Fourth National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our belief in the American Legion plan for adjusted compensation with full confidence of the support of the American people, and we do now instruct the newly elected national commander, the national executive committee, and the national legislative committee to continue the fight for this legislation until it has been enacted into law.

As a supplement to the report which you have just adopted, and as declaring the policies of the American Legion, the committee on resolutions has instructed me to present the following declaration of policy:

"The American Legion in its fourth national convention assembled submits to the people of the United States this declaration upon the subject of adjusted compensation.

"The Legion recalls that at its first national convention, November, 1919, it passed the following resolution on the subject of adjusted compensation: Be it

"Resolved, That while the American Legion was not founded for the purpose of promoting legislation in its selfish interest, yet it recognizes that our Government has an obligation to all service men and women to relieve the financial disadvantages incidental to their military service—an obligation second only to that of caring for the disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives, and one already acknowledged by our allies; but the American Legion feels that it can not ask for legislation—it is selfish interest—and leaves with confidence to the Congress the discharge of this obligation.

"Thereafter the Congress of the United States requested the American Legion to aid it in determining what form of adjusted compensation would best meet the needs of the service men. In answer to this call the American Legion submitted its fourfold optional plan of adjusted compensation, designed to meet the varying needs of the service men in all parts of the country, by its home aid, land project, insurance and cash options—a measure designed to meet the Nation's obligation to the service men and at the same time promote national welfare.

"The Congress of the United States by overwhelming majority votes, recognizing the will of the American people, passed an adjusted compensation measure, which has now been vetoed by the Nation's Chief Executive.

"The American Legion in convention assembled has given consideration to the arguments urged against adjusted compensation. The Legion believes:

"(a) The argument that the Nation can not afford it is unsound. The cost of adequate compensation would not exceed one month more of the war, and the Nation could and would have afforded that. The net debt of the United States is billions below that of our principal allies, though our economic strength is manifold greater, our allies have granted adjusted compensation to their war veterans.

"(b) The argument that the adjusted compensation measure should fail because it does not carry taxation provisions is insincere. None of the great war acts calling for expenditures, such as the vocational training act, or the war risk insurance act, or, indeed, any of the acts of Congress calling for expenditure, ever contained special taxation features to raise revenue for the purposes provided in the act—revenue-raising measures under our system of government being independent measures.

"(c) The argument that the cost would be five billions is misleading. That figure is arrived at by opponents of adjusted compensation by compounding at 4½ per cent interest for 20 years the real cost, if met now, of one and one-half billion.

"(d) That the Nation is spending millions on the disabled is not an answer, because there is a debt to the nondisabled; it should be paid as all other war debts are being paid, and the payment of one debt does not excuse nonpayment of another.

"The American Legion believes in adjusted compensation not only as an expression of the Nation's gratitude to those who dedicated their all to its service but more especially as an approximate adjustment of the economic losses sustained by the service men by reason of their service. Congress drafted the soldier and ordered him to serve at \$1 or \$1.25 per day. Labor was not drafted. The wages of those not drafted doubled and trebled in the war period. This basic injustice compels the Nation to do what it can toward rectification. The adjusted-compensation measure passed by the Congress is a recognition of this injustice and an attempt to remedy it by constructive legislation.

"The economic losses thus sustained by the service men are a debt from the Nation to them, and this debt should be paid by all of our people, as all other war debts have been paid. It should not be allowed to remain a burden upon that element of our people least able to bear it, and who themselves bore the military risks of war.

"Instead of meeting this just obligation in the manner indicated by the Congress, with the approval of the representatives of the service men, by the passage of an adjusted-compensation measure which would make home owners, home builders, and possessors of insurance of thousands of American service men, the Chief Executive proposes a pension.

"The American Legion stands foursquare in favor of adjusted compensation and against a pension. What is sought by the American

Legion is that the entire Nation shall meet its obligations to the service men by the constructive legislation proposed and not by the creation of a pension system.

"The Legion wants the Nation to pay its debts and not to do charity. Whenever the people have voted, their verdict has been for adjusted compensation.

"Our commander, officers, and committees worked to carry out the will of the people and the wish of the Legion. They were right and their efforts should have succeeded. The Legion presses the passage of a constructive adjusted-compensation measure. The Legion hopes and expects this act will be passed without delay, so that the Legion may devote all of its energies to the other constructive measures of its program productive of good to the Nation we served.

"The Legion desires to stand not in a position of getting something from the Nation but of giving something to the Nation. The Legion must carry on its Americanism program in behalf of better education and aid generally in the development of patriotism and love of country—its program to help inculcate in all our people a sense of individual responsibility to community, State, and Nation, and must now actively help in righting one of the greatest wrongs in the history of the American people—a wrong connected with the prosecution of the war, and therefore the duty of the American Legion to help correct—the exposing of the war profiteers.

"The Legion recognizes this as among its immediate obligations, because when the American people are aware of the extent of war profiteering, a national determination will have developed that in any future war there shall be a draft not only of service men but of the laboring man and capitalist as well. Had there been such a draft, the fundamental basis of adjusted compensation now temporarily thwarted by Executive action would never have arisen.

"The American Legion proposes to render these services to our people, to continue its program for better and truer Americanism, to inculcate patriotism, to develop comradeship, and to aid those of our comrades upon whom the physical burden of the war still rests. The American Legion intends that the American people shall regard it in its true light, not as an organization seeking anything from the Nation for its own selfish purposes but as an organization marching in time of peace as it did in time of war under the banner of service to country."

AMERICANIZATION OF, IMMIGRATION OF, NATURALIZATION OF, AND EXCLUSION OF, ALIENS.

Whereas the continued admission of undesirable immigrants into the United States under the operation of our present laws, taken in connection with the vast number of nonnaturalized and nonassimilated persons heretofore admitted through lax laws and law administration of our immigration laws, constitutes a vital and growing menace to American institutions and American ideals; and

Whereas if this menace is not checked it will eventually undermine and destroy respect for law, orderly government, every patriotic impulse, and the loyal character of American citizenship, as well as disorganize our industrial and economic structure, and ought therefore to be the concern of every true American: Be it

Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled, That we earnestly and respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to wholly suspend and forbid all immigration for such period of time as will enable the formulation of a definite and constructive plan for the protection of our people and our Nation from this dangerous influx; and be it further

Resolved, That among other salutary regulations should be preference given by law under restricted immigration to the immediate families of those who have served honorably in the armed forces of the United States, and, secondly, to the immediate families of persons resident in the United States, its Territories and possessions, who are citizens thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That for the purpose of furthering the control of this danger at its source, immigration commissioners should be authorized to be attached to American embassies and legations throughout the world; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress be urged to permanently deny admission hereafter, as immigrants or permanent residents, to all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States.

2. A resolution requesting legislation to provide a remedy for veterans who are of foreign birth who are debarred from entry to this country because of the immigration laws.

3. Whereas it is the belief of a very large proportion of our people that immigration to the United States should be completely discontinued for a period of several years; and

Whereas Congress enacted a law, known as the Dillingham bill, providing that not more than 3 per cent of the nationals of any country residing in the United States according to the census of 1919 shall be allowed to enter the United States between the years 1922 and 1925; and

Whereas, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the above-mentioned act of Congress, there has been permitted to enter the United States during the past year a number of tens of thousands in excess of the quota legally authorized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The American Legion in national convention assembled hereby denounces the laxity with which our immigration laws are being enforced, and the American Legion hereby calls upon Congress to investigate the matter and take every means necessary to see that our immigration laws are rigidly and properly carried out.

4. A resolution urging legislation giving to parents and dependent relatives of American citizen ex-service men precedence under the quota law governing the admission of aliens into this country.

5. Whereas certain State constitutions require that no naturalized citizen shall be entitled to vote unless able to read and write English; and

Whereas upon naturalization such naturalized citizens are not required to pass this literacy test; and

Whereas this highly commendable and heartily indorsed literacy test after naturalization often has resulted in citizens being deprived of the voting privilege: Be it

Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled, That it urges legislation by Congress that will make the literacy test compulsory for admission to citizenship.

6. *Be it resolved,* That the American Legion, in national convention assembled, in view of the efforts of the Territory of Hawaii for Americanization and its need for aid in its tremendous problems, urges Congress to aid the Territory of Hawaii in educational Americanism and other measures applying to the States.

7. Whereas, the national oriental committee of the American Legion, Thomas N. Swale, chairman, has rendered a valuable service in the collection of data on the danger from the influx of the oriental into the United States, compiled in a formal report,

Resolved by the American Legion, in national convention assembled, That said report be transmitted to the national legislative committee of the American Legion for use before the Congress of the United States in urging laws consistent with the facts set forth and the recommendations contained in said report; be it further

Resolved, That this convention urge the enactment without delay of laws, and the negotiation of treaties if required, for the permanent exclusion as immigrants or permanent residents of the United States of all persons ineligible under the laws thereof to citizenship.

CIVIL SERVICE.

A resolution urging the issuance of an Executive order requiring heads of all departments and bureaus of the Government to notify honorably discharged ex-service men whose ratings fall below the rating of "good" at the time such rating will be made, and further providing no ex-service man shall be discharged or reduced in rank or salary on the basis of an efficiency rating covering a period of less than three months.

DISABLED MEN.

The amendment of existing law to make rehabilitation training available to widows and dependents of deceased persons who lost their lives in line of duty in military service.

The amendment of existing law so as to permit all claimants suffering with compensable disabilities of service origin to be allowed compensation pay on a hospital basis when so hospitalized.

The amendment of section 310, war risk insurance act, so as to allow all disabled veterans compensation from date of discharge, providing they submit evidence showing a disability of compensable degree.

The amendment of existing laws so as to inaugurate a system of permanent ratings by a board, with laymen representation, who will consider the man's previous education, earning ability, and general status in life, as well as his physical condition, with the end in view of establishing a permanent disability rating code.

The amending of subdivisions, section 302, of the Sweet Act so as to eliminate the word "pulmonary" before tuberculosis and the insertion of the words "chronic emphysema," "psychosis," "neurosis," and "psychoneurosis," and to make time when service origin is presumed to be five years, except neurosis and psychoneurosis, to be two years.

Federal aid for agricultural trainees to establish them as self-sustaining farmers.

The time limit for securing certificates of disability to be extended to August 9, 1926.

The full assistance of the Legion to procure the enactment of efficiency bills to make possible the completion of all projects of the first and second Langley bills, and a further appropriation to build mental hospitals and for the improvement of existing hospitals.

The amendment of section 2 of the rehabilitation act in such manner as to recognize any service connection established under provisions of section 300 of the war risk insurance act, amended, as sufficient for all purposes under the provisions of the rehabilitation act.

A resolution urging continued support of House bill 11195, known as the Sweet bill.

A resolution urging support of the legislation providing for the payment of \$20 per month to the widow and \$3 per month to every orphan child of the Spanish War veterans.

A resolution providing an amendment to the war risk insurance act continuing in force term insurance beyond the date now fixed by law—March, 1926.

The amendment of article 408, war risk insurance act, to permit the insured to reinstate term insurance in such manner if not able, due to the exigencies of their conditions, to pay the back premiums and interest due upon back premiums and said arrears may be charged against the principal sums of the policy. And to provide further that if inability to pay arrears continues the said arrears may be carried as a charge against the principal of the policy until March 3, 1926, which is the date fixed when all policies must be converted into permanent ones.

A resolution providing an amendment to section 13 of the war risk insurance act to permit the payment of moneys on a judgment awarded claimants from regular appropriations of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

A resolution advocating legislation to increase the traveling allowance of officials and employees of the United States Veterans' Bureau sufficient to meet their actual expenses.

"Whereas the Veterans' Bureau did, without medical examination or previous notice as required by law, reduce the rating of totally deaf ex-service men from 100 per cent permanent total disability carrying \$100 compensation per month and \$5.75 per \$1,000 of insurance carried, to 65 per cent partial permanent carrying \$52 per month and no insurance; and

"Whereas this reduction is considered a discrimination against deaf men and an injustice in the light of other ratings, and

"Whereas the Veterans' Bureau program of rehabilitation of totally deaf men has proven a failure in the average case and \$52 to \$65 a month is inadequate for the support of a single man, let alone one with family: Therefore be it

Resolved by the National Convention of the Legion in convention assembled, That the rating of 100 per cent permanent total disability for totally deaf ex-service men be reestablished, and as a means of securing this end that the national legislative committee of the Legion be instructed to secure the passage of the two bills, one now in the Senate Finance Committee (S. 1497) and the other in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H. R. 6422) covering this point, with the added provision that payment of compensation and insurance be made retroactive to date when reduction went into effect."

That all legislation affecting veterans of the World War be referred to a standing committee in each branch of Congress, so that the responsibility of such legislation shall be upon a single agency.

A resolution urging the establishment by Congress of a new and separate committee to consider all matters of legislation dealing with compensation, hospitalization, and rehabilitation.

Resolved, That the national and departmental legislative committees take steps toward the enactment of civil-service legislation that will automatically give positions to disabled persons, when qualified, instead of merely proffering them on civil-service registers: Be it

Resolved, That proper steps be taken to secure the following amendment to article 3, section 301, paragraph (g), of the war risk act, so that it will read as follows:

"If the death occurs before or after discharge or resignation from the service as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by military or naval service and compensable under the laws and regulations governing the United States Veterans' Bureau, the United States shall pay for burial expenses a sum not to exceed \$200, as may be fixed

by regulations. The United States shall also pay for the return of the body to his home, if still in the service or in a hospital receiving treatment as a United States Veterans' Bureau patient, but the total allowance for burial expenses and return of the body to his home shall not exceed \$200, except when the expense of transportation of the body exceeds this amount, and in that event the actual cost of transportation shall be paid."

GENERAL ARCHIVES BUILDING.

Whereas at the national convention of the American Legion at Kansas City, 1921, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz: That "The American Legion urges the proper legislation for the erection of a suitable repository for all national archives where they may be safe from any future possibility of fire, vermin, or other causes for their destruction"; and

Whereas since the adoption of the above resolution no steps have been taken by Congress looking toward the erection of an archives building, and the danger to the national archives from damp, fires, vermin, theft, is an ever-increasing one: Therefore be it

Resolved by the American Legion in convention assembled at New Orleans, La., That we do protest the failure of Congress to provide a suitable building for the storing of our national records upon which depends future knowledge of the history of our country and the part taken by its citizens, both in a civic and military way, and we insist upon our representatives in Congress using all proper means to obtain legislation which will provide adequate protection to our national archives without further delay.

ARMISTICE DAY.

A resolution of third national convention making armistice day a national holiday.

FLAG USAGE.

A resolution urging legislation making it an offense to misuse the flag of any country on friendly terms with the Government and people of the United States, and urging similar reciprocity for the protection of the American flag within the boundaries and possessions of such friendly countries.

MEMORIAL AT ARLINGTON.

A resolution requesting legislation for the erection of a memorial in Arlington Cemetery in honor of the dead of the World War.

SLACKERS.

A resolution requesting immediate dismissal from Government service of slackers.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMPLOYMENT.

Whereas it appears that foreigners are in command of American ships in preference to Americans, particularly those operated under the United States Shipping Board: Therefore be it

Resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled, That we urge that the national legislative committee take necessary steps to petition Congress and the Shipping Board to give preference to American citizens in securing officers and men for all ships operated by the United States Shipping Board.

RECLAMATION OF LAND.

The convention recommended that the incoming national commander appoint a special committee of five members to carefully study the plan proposed and make a report to the national legislative committee.

Be it resolved, That the American Legion indorses and approves the plans submitted to Congress for the lending of Federal aid to the reclamation of arid lands and the drainage of swamps, such as the Columbia Basin project, the Colorado River, the Shoshone and Platte River projects, the recovery of waste swamp lands in Florida and Louisiana, and other similar projects, and urges that Congress speedily enact legislation whereby the vast amount of land included therein may soon be made productive.

Whereas there are now in the United States millions of acres of swamp, waste, and arid land that can be reclaimed and made available for settlement: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion in convention assembled go on record as favoring the immediate and speedy enactment of legislation by the Congress of the United States having for its object and purpose the reclaiming of such swamp, waste, and arid lands; be it further

Resolved, That such legislation provide, as has been the policy in the past, that the ex-service men and women of this country be given preferred rights in the settlement of such lands when they have been reclaimed.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—POLICY.

1. *Be it resolved by the American Legion in national convention assembled,* That we indorse H. R. 12106, introduced in the Congress of the United States by Comrade FISH, which provides for the retirement of enlisted men after 25 years' service in the United States Army with retired pay of not less than \$100 per month and allowances.

2. *Be it resolved,* That the national convention of the American Legion indorses the national defense act of June 4, 1920, as a sound foundation for the military policy of the American Government, and urges adequate appropriations to maintain the Regular Army, National Guard, Organized Reserves, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and Citizens' Military Training Corps under its provisions in a state of organized efficiency that will guarantee the peace, security, and integrity of the country.

Resolved, That this convention regards as a national peril of the gravest character the reduction of the Regular Army below the total enlisted strength provided in the national defense act of June 4, 1920. This convention further recommends the immediate repeal of the Army elimination clause of the Army appropriation bill of June 30, 1922, so that the minimum commissioned personnel shall not be less than 12,000 officers.

3. The committee reaffirms previous action of our conventions on military policy. It reaffirms its indorsement of the national defense act of June 4, 1920, as amended, and opposes vigorously any material departure from its principles and obligations.

We urge the Legion's continued support to the Federal and State Governments in the formation, recruiting, and maintenance of the National Guard and Organized Reserves.

We urge that the citizen soldier components of the Army of the United States, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves, which are the chief reliance of our country in time of national emergency, be officered in peace and in war, as far as practicable, by qualified men from their own ranks and that all provisions for qualification be established in time of peace.

We urge the immediate enactment of the Bursum bill as heretofore indorsed by the American Legion, National Guard Association, and Reserve Officers' Association.

We urge the immediate enactment of Senate bill 674, which provides for the distribution of the captured war trophies of the World War to the respective States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and, further, the immediate passage of the joint resolution in Congress to provide for one of each type of these trophies to be allotted to the national museum of the American Legion at Indianapolis.

We believe that our battle fields in Europe should be properly marked and we urge that the military affairs committee of the Legion be hereby instructed to take suitable action to accomplish this result.

We urge the enactment of a graded retirement law which will provide for the enlisted men of the Army after 16, 20, or 25 years of service similar in benefits as is now provided for enlisted men of the Navy.

We urge the continuance of the military affairs committee of the American Legion as a permanent committee, constituted and appointed as heretofore.

4. UNIVERSAL SERVICE LAW RECOMMENDED.

The third national convention of the American Legion adopted a resolution, submitted by the national military affairs committee at that convention, which directed the national commander to appoint a committee to study the question of a universal draft of all persons capable of industrial as well as military service, and in addition the universal draft of land, material, plants, and capital necessary to the prosecution of war.

That national commander in January of this year delegated this duty to the National Military Affairs Committee. This committee met in Washington, D. C., in February, and again in June, and upon both occasions this subject was carefully and fully considered. The committee in its deliberation has had the advice of some of the best economic and military experts of our Nation. It has further studied the experiences of France, England, and Germany on this subject during the World War. It has further reviewed all of the war-time legislation enacted by Congress between April 6, 1917, and March 4, 1919, that was in force in our country at the end of the war, the national defense act as amended, and the many specially prepared articles on industrial mobilization.

The only important legislation on the statute books at the present time which provides for mobilization of any part of our country's resources is the national defense act as amended June 14, 1920. This makes provision for:

First, Drafting the National Guard in order to overcome the limitations placed by the Constitution upon the use of the militia as such.

Second, A commandeering section which authorizes the President to place order for munitions and other supplies in any factory he may select, and provides not only punishment for a refusal to accept such orders but authorizes him, if necessary, to commandeer such factories.

There is no legislation to give the President power in case of any emergency declared by Congress to mobilize all of the material resources, industrial organizations, and services for the purpose of carrying on war, including power to stabilize prices not only for those commodities required by the Government but for the whole civilian population. The additional legislation necessary should provide for:

(a) The selection for service of any necessary part of the unorganized militia.

(b) Control of material resources and industrial organizations other than the commandeering section in the national defense act.

(c) Control over prices of commodities for the Government and the civil population, together with control over service.

(d) Creation of the various auxiliary agencies which were found to be necessary in the last war, such as the War Industries Board, Fuel Administration, War Trade Board, Food Administration, etc.

It must be made clear that the draft features of the Federal statute submitted for the approval of the fourth annual convention of the American Legion would not be operative until Congress had declared war or other emergency authorizing the use of the armed forces. The provisions of this statute other than the draft would become operative when war is imminent, the purpose being to authorize the President to establish the necessary machinery to stabilize conditions before war conditions have thrown the economic machinery of the country out of gear.

The business men are generally willing to take Government contracts if assured of prices of raw material, labor, power, and transportation remaining stable, and labor in general will be content with existing wages if assured that the cost of food, shelter, and clothing will remain stable.

It is the opinion of this committee that if all necessary stabilizing machinery can be made operative immediately upon the imminence of an emergency that a long and important step forward will have been made in an orderly, equitable, and economical manner.

This committee believes that this important piece of legislation should be approved by this convention, and that its enactment into law should represent one of the primary activities of the coming year. The committee believes that a statute of this character will, if properly administered, take the "profit out of war" and will preclude in any future crisis many, if not all, of the economic ills, dissatisfaction, and unrest that have been the aftermath of the World War.

This committee further believes that if such a law had existed in 1917 our real activity at the front would have been advanced many months, our Nation could have saved billions of dollars, and adjusted compensation would not now be necessary.

Our Nation has to-day for the first time in its history a sound military policy, which provides for a small Regular Army and a citizen army capable of rapid expansion in time of a national emergency. This Army of the United States (Regular Establishment, National Guard, and Organized Reserves), if properly administered and not handicapped in its functioning by lack of adequate appropriation from Congress, should form the nucleus of a harmonious and efficient national defense and be prepared to take a national position in readiness.

This military policy, however, is incomplete without legislation that will prepare our country to draft immediately, without favor, all the man power and resources of our Nation by a comprehensive and carefully considered plan of action.

The American Legion is for peace; but it believes, as did the Father of our Country, that the best assurance of peace is to be found in a reasonable state of preparedness.

"Equal rights for all and special privileges for none" was said long ago as a protest of our people against the same influences in our public life that during the World War profited on every side and developed a war-strength division of millionaires. We are not here to criticize our country for its failure to protect itself against this attack of

selfishness and greed, but the American Legion is looking our Nation in the face to-day and saying that in any future emergency our national motto must be "Equal service for all and special profit for none."

The following is the proposed law:

An act to provide further for the national security and defense.

Be it enacted, etc. (1) That in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress to exist which in the judgment of the President demands the immediate increase of the Military Establishment, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to draft into the service of the United States such members of the unorganized militia as he may deem necessary: *Provided*, That all persons drafted into service between the ages of 21 to 30, or such other limits as the President may fix, shall be drafted without exemption on account of industrial occupation.

(2) That in case of war, or when the President shall judge the same to be imminent, he is authorized, and it shall be his duty, when, in his opinion such emergency requires it—

(a) To determine and proclaim the material resources, industrial organizations, and services over which Government control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency, and such control shall be exercised by him through agencies then existing or which he may create for such purposes.

(b) To take such steps as may be necessary to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services and commodities are required by the Government or by the civilian population.

5. DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE TO NEXT OF KIN.

Resolution.

Whereas The Adjutant General of the United States Army holds that certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed discharge certificate can only be furnished to a soldier or his widow; and

Whereas no provision is made for the furnishing of such a certificate to the next of kin of a deceased soldier: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That national headquarters of the American Legion take necessary steps to secure the correction of the present situation.

MUSCLE SHOALS.

Resolution on reclamation and national defense.

Whereas at the beginning of the World War the United States Government was brought to a realization of the fact that it was wholly dependent upon the Chilean nitrate beds and German war-built nitrogen plants for its supply of nitrogen, which is absolutely necessary for the manufacture of high explosives; and

Whereas the said United States Government did thereupon appropriate large sums of money for the erection and operation of plants Nos. 1 and 2 at Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of nitrogen in large quantities by extracting same from the air, which said plants were completed and successfully operated prior to the armistice, or just after, and are the only air-nitrogen plants in the United States of America; and

Whereas the above-mentioned plants have not only been left inoperative since the war but have fallen into a state of deterioration at an expense of many thousands of dollars annually to the taxpayers of this country while similar air-nitrogen plants in Germany were speedily converted so as to manufacture cheaply nitrogen fertilizers for the enrichment and reclamation of the arid farm lands of Germany, which has proven to be an untold blessing to the people of that country; and

Whereas we believe that the continuance of our dependence upon foreign countries for the necessary supply of nitrogen for fertilizers in time of peace and for explosives in time of war is not only an unspeakable humiliation but is positively perilous from the point of view of the national defense: Now therefore be it

Resolved, (1) That we, the American Legion in national convention assembled, do hereby call upon the Congress of the United States, upon the assembling of same, immediately to take up and act upon the measures pending in Congress or that may be introduced immediately upon the reconvening of same on the subject and to determine upon a definite fixed policy as to the disposition of same; and

(2) In determining upon the disposition to be made of said properties they may be governed by the following principles which we believe to be fundamental, namely:

(a) No policy or plan should be accepted which does not provide for the operation of said plants in time of peace and the manufacture of fertilizer, and the test for acceptance of any offer should be the amount of fertilizer proposed to be manufactured.

(b) No plan or policy should be adopted which is calculated to introduce Federal operation of the project.

(c) The fertilizer production at Muscle Shoals shall have preferred supply of power in time of peace.

(d) No plan or policy should be adopted which does not assure the Government that a research or experimental department will be maintained and conducted in connection with the plants for the purpose of keeping up with the most approved methods of nitrogen production, and that in the event of military emergency the said plants will be made available to the Government at the call of the Secretary of War for the manufacture of nitrogen for explosives.

(3) That the national legislative committee of the American Legion be directed to use all possible legitimate efforts to the end that the Congress of the United States immediately enact such legislation as aforesaid.

NAVAL AFFAIRS POLICY.

During the last year our country has adopted a naval policy which places the United States, jointly with Great Britain, the leading naval power of the world.

It is our duty to maintain this position and to keep the Navy up to the letter and spirit of the Washington conference.

We therefore respectfully reindorse the report of a year ago, believing that the American Legion stands behind those definite policies which have been adopted by the American Government.

The Government of the United States having established that a 5-5-3 ratio will provide an adequate navy in capital ships, it is held that this ratio must be maintained in personnel, aircraft, submarines, light cruisers, and auxiliaries. Congress must appropriate sufficient funds to keep up our ratio in both personnel and material. Because of the different terms of enlistment and differences in our seafaring population, we believe our regular Navy should have a personnel of 105,000, and under no conditions should the personnel be allowed to drop below 96,000. If the Appropriations Committee of Congress does not allow for an adequate personnel to fully man our allotted ships, we automatically drop from a first-class naval power to a ratio below that established as our national policy.

We condemn ourselves for our passive attitude relative to preparedness of our country's first line of defense—the Navy. No Congressman or Senator who has not come forward for a strong Navy should receive the support of a single legionnaire.

The need of a real naval base on the west coast of the United States is even greater to-day than it was a year ago. At the Washington conference this country agreed not to fortify our possessions in the Pacific. In case of war in the Pacific our fleet would have to base on the west coast, and for this country not to have a properly equipped base in this area is criminal negligence. So far Congress has declined to appropriate for a naval base which the Navy Department has urged to be built at Alameda, Calif. It is our belief that work on this base should be started at once.

We believe that all combatant first-line vessels should be concentrated in one fleet for purposes of better training and more economical administration; further, that this fleet should be based where it can be maintained and administered at the least cost to our Government.

Although the average citizen believes that Congress has provided for an adequate Naval Reserve Force to supplement our reduced Navy, since September 29, 1921, we have had no Naval Reserve worthy of the name. The reserve bill which has been proposed and is now before the Senate does not entirely meet requirements, as it tends to create a retired list under another name. As an example of this, the last naval appropriation bill carried \$8,000,000 for the reserves, but of this amount \$5,000,000 is used as a retirement fund for 16 and 20 year men, leaving only \$3,000,000 actually available for the reserves. From this remaining \$3,000,000 must be deducted expenses for cruisers, upkeep of ships, rent of armories, target practice, etc. This appropriation is by no means adequate. It is urged that sufficient appropriation and arrangements be made to maintain a sufficient and efficient reserve along the lines adopted by our third annual convention.

Expert authorities agree that destroyers will deteriorate more when laid up than when used, even though used by an inexperienced personnel. We believe that this class of ships should be supplied to the Naval Reserve units for training purposes.

We are of the opinion that the Marine Corps should be maintained at its historical efficiency and always held as an area of the Naval Establishment.

We recommend that the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy be not reduced, even though the reduced strength of the Navy will not permit the assurance of permanent commission to all graduates. The saving in cost of training a few instead of many is not commensurate with the advantage of having the excess midshipmen graduates and become a part of the reserve force.

To maintain our ratio 5-5-3 it is necessary to have an efficient merchant marine. The Department of the Navy and Merchant Marine should be closely connected so that both could be operated in harmony with one another at a moment's notice. In order that our merchant marine may be aided, to economize on our naval expenses, and to train our regular naval personnel on combatant ships, naval auxiliary vessels should, as far as possible, be chartered from well-established merchant lines.

We are heartily in favor of the ship subsidy bill as a means to establish our trade routes. If carried out the ship subsidy bill will automatically increase the available personnel of the Navy, add materially to the efficiency and strength of the Navy, and at the same time be a great aid to all business throughout the United States.

Since the earliest days of history, the control of the trade routes has been the secret of the growth and greatness of all world power, and this country, because of the paltry sum necessary to carry out the requirements of the ship subsidy bill, must not take the place of a decadent Nation.

RETIREMENT, DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

A resolution urging the immediate enactment by the House of the Bursum bill, Senate 1565, providing retirement for disabled emergency Army officers.

STATE LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN.

EMBLEM PROTECTION—FLAG USES AND PROTECTION—INHERITANCE TAXES.

A resolution concerning the use of the Legion emblem by persons not members of the American Legion to further their personal business, and urging enactment of legislation to protect the Legion emblem.

We recommend that national headquarters, through its legislative department, direct the various State organizations of the American Legion to immediately take up the matter of procuring uniform laws for the purpose of preventing the abuse of or the right to wear the American Legion emblem.

INHERITANCE TAXES.

Resolved, That all departments urge the legislatures of their various States to amend inheritance tax laws so that dependents of a deceased beneficiary of the United States Veterans' Bureau receiving back compensation or insurance shall not be subject to tax upon such moneys received.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks upon the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the bill just passed. Is there objection?

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the request of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record upon the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks opposing the point of order raised on the bill passed this afternoon by including as a part of my remarks the paragraphs of the acts referred to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the bill passed this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein a statement of the Secretary of War upon the purposes of the American Army.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I am printing herewith a speech delivered by the Secretary of War, Hon. John W. Weeks, at the annual dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, November 14, 1922. I have asked the leave of the House to permit the publication of this address because it seems to me by far the clearest exposition I have ever seen of the problems, accomplishments, and usefulness of the War Department of the United States as a peace-time agency.

The speech is as follows:

"I DIDN'T KNOW THAT."

(By John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.)

In a recent issue of a well-known magazine I read with deep interest an engaging article on the Netherlands, written by one of her eminent sons, who is also our fellow citizen, Mr. Edward Bok. With characteristic energy Mr. Bok pictured the ignorance of the average American concerning that enterprising little country, which he proved to be, however, not tiny at all, but indeed a great empire. I confess that I was very much instructed by his picture. One must admire the strategy employed to emphasize his very earnest and praiseworthy purpose. I hope that I might, therefore, be forgiven for attempting to employ Mr. Bok's method while avoiding any pretense of borrowing his inimitable style to emphasize an equally earnest and, I trust, admirable purpose of my own.

Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that the average American knows very little about his own Government. He is too busy with his everyday affairs to give much attention to its activities. He knows that it is divided into three branches, the executive, the judicial, and the legislative. He knows the name of the President, the Vice President, probably two or more of the Cabinet, the names of the Senators from his State, and the Congressman representing his district. Every two years he goes to the polls—that is, if nothing more important interferes—and votes. Beyond this point he takes little interest in his Government until perchance he discovers through the medium of his daily newspaper something in the Government to criticize.

During my labors and studies of the past year and a half it has often impressed me that the average American knows scarcely more of the problems and accomplishments of his own War Department than he does of the geography and history of the Netherlands. He knows that there is a Regular Army, that its officers are trained at West Point, that there is a militia, that in event of an emergency he and his fellow citizens will become a part of the military force of the Nation if their services are needed, and that in time of war an American Army will acquit itself with honor and credit. In times of peace, however, so little publicity is given to the activities of the Regular Army that it is very seldom, if ever, brought to the attention of Mr. Average Citizen, and if he gives any thought to it at all he is apt to think of the Army as an organization housed in very comfortable barracks, which drills a little, parades on national holidays, stands guard at forts along our coast for which we may never have any use, has a number of vague and probably unimportant duties to perform, and costs a great deal of money which could well be devoted to other purposes. I have accordingly felt it to be one of my duties to bring to the attention of our citizens the varied and important activities of the Army. My efforts in that direction quite frequently draw the response, "Well, I didn't know that." This always encourages me in my efforts, since we appreciate that true self-government can come only through knowledge. It is my present purpose to endeavor to interest you, as I have been interested, in this instructional problem, with the hope that you might yourselves gain a deeper understanding of our difficulties and be better able to continue and possibly increase the loyal support which the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have always given to constructive programs of the Government.

You may not be aware that by the act of June, 1920, a definite military policy was adopted, based on the lessons of the World War, and that this program is the first permanent military policy the United States has ever had. The War Department is devoting itself very enthusiastically to the execution of the terms of this project, and the Secretary of War is charged with the responsibility for its proper administration. Under the requirements of law he has, however, an additional duty to urge upon our people a continued attention to their need for defensive preparation. In attempting to defend the activities of the department in this respect, I explain that what we advocate is really a most conservative policy of insurance against war and internal disturbance. When called upon, as I frequently am, to defend myself against the charge of militarism, I reply that I have no greater fondness for war than I have for fire, theft, murder, disease, and bankruptcy; yet I continue to urge the degree of insurance against the one that is recognized by most business men as sane policy of insurance against the others. It then is pointed out that the insurance offered is of the participating type. The investment in national defense has always brought full returns to the country in the physical and sanitary training of young citizens and in the constructive accomplishments of the War Department and its personnel. The question is sometimes asked, "Why do Americans need this physical and sanitary training?" I reply, of course, that our experiences with the drafted

men during the late war disclosed the alarming truth that approximately 50 per cent of our young men have physical defects, many of which would eventually prove disabling and most of which could easily be corrected by physical training and instruction, which is usually followed by the comment, "Well, I didn't know that."

This, I believe, is one of the most interesting aspects of military training. We are living in an age when most serious-minded men are studying the problems of race betterment. All about us are springing up organizations such as the "better babies" movement, the "Life Extension Institute," and other activities whose purpose is the enrichment of our national life through physical improvement. What will be the influence upon our future of our physical evolution? Every American should ask this question, and there is no better source of pertinent information than in the writings of the Surgeon General of the Army on "Military anthropology." It is proven therein that the majority of our World War recruits were awkward, narrow chested, under weight, and generally in poor physical condition. After a few months of training they were developed into broad-chested, two-fisted specimens of American manhood. These citizens received dividends from our defense investment in the form of definite and material gains in weight and in chest measurements. They were enrolled in the greatest "Life Extension Institute" in the world. The War Department was given an opportunity of surveying the health of the nation. Many basic diseases and disabilities, such as weak arches, weak backs, malaria, social diseases, incipient tuberculosis, and countless other infections were discovered in time and eradicated. Camps were made models of neatness, and personal hygiene and sanitation were taught as primary studies. Inoculations against typhoid and similar plagues resulted in the establishment of new minimum records for prevalence. It can not be questioned that the occurrence of these diseases throughout our country has been considerably lessened as a result of the training and medical administration of young men during the war. "Is not this, Mr. Average American, a satisfactory dividend from military training?" "Oh, certainly," you reply, "but I didn't realize that all this was true."

Mothers and fathers frequently protest against exposing their boys to the "dangerous" influences of military camps. They fear that the boys might become dissipated. We reply to these parents that the records of the Surgeon General show that there is a prevalence of social diseases among the young men of our country, straight from their own homes, that constitutes a shocking menace to our national existence. The influence of the military camp is a continual education against the dangers of intemperate life. While the soldier is in camp he is protected in every possible way from these demoralizing diseases—by education, by disciplinary measures, and by prompt treatment of those who can not resist nor escape. The American Army in France was accordingly able to establish such a low record of disease that our allies were astonished. We have continued to progress in handling this grave problem and I believe that one of the greatest benefits which can be conferred upon national life through military training will be the effectual control of this menacing evil. The first step is to instruct those who "didn't know that."

The statements that I have just made are sometimes questioned by individuals who remember the disease rates which prevailed in our armies in former wars. The reply is that we have been progressing. During the Civil War smallpox claimed over 7,000 soldier victims; during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection there were 258 deaths from this disease; in the World War we lost 14 soldiers with smallpox, although there were 4,000,000 of them in service. In the Civil War over 15,000 men died from malaria, while during the World War we lost but 25. In the Spanish-American War 20,000 soldiers, or 12 per cent of the total, suffered from typhoid fever; during the World War there were 2,000 cases, or about one-twentieth of 1 per cent. Had the death rates for typhoid in the World War been the same as in 1898, we would have lost 60,000 soldiers from this alone—more than we actually lost from all diseases.

It is difficult for the average American to appreciate that the Surgeon General of the Army is not merely the head of a small body of "military" medical men. He truly represents the entire medical profession in the military field, just as the Chief of Engineers represents the engineering profession and as the Army itself represents the country. At the same time, the medical profession itself gives generous recognition to the wonderful pioneering work of Army surgeons. Our Medical Department has established certain basic principles that influence the prevention of disease throughout the world. Many of their achievements have resulted in the saving of innumerable lives and have actually made possible the free commercial intercourse between the countries on this continent. The countries to the south of us were once ravaged by yellow fever and malignant malaria. The French enterprise on the Isthmus of Panama was completely blocked by the fact that 75 per cent of the employees from France lost their lives from disease within a few months after landing on the Isthmus. In 1901 a group of medical officers, headed by Maj. Walter Reed, determined definitely that yellow fever was transmitted by the mosquito. Within a very few months after this discovery Havana was cleared of the disease that had ravaged it for 150 years. Our greatest achievement in Panama was the conversion of this pestiferous district into a healthy region. Since 1906 one can live in Panama with equal assurance of protection against disease as if living, for example, in Boston. This was the work of the Army. When we took over the administration of Porto Rico the entire population was affected by "tropical anemia." The Army doctors demonstrated that this disease was a hookworm infection, and the measures taken accordingly have redeemed these people from a plague that would forever have hindered their development. There are many equally striking illustrations of the work of the American Army in improving the health of this country, our dependencies, and, indeed, of the entire world.

"That is all extremely interesting," reply my questioners, "but how about the other 'constructive' accomplishments of the War Department? We thought that the purpose of the War Department was to wage war." This is an almost ineradicable tendency—to believe that the War Department is hoping for war and uninterested in the pursuits of peace.

"Do you realize," I respond, "that until the middle of the past century the Army was the only public organization fully able to encourage and assist our citizens in their development of this great country?"

"Do you know that the great Lewis and Clarke expedition that opened up the Northwest was conducted by the Army?"

The Army conducted nearly all preliminary explorations in the early days of the country. It constructed the early roads. It built bridges and canals. It alone was able to conduct the early surveys and make the maps which are so essential in the opening up of a new region. Army engineers initiated most of the accurate methods which are now employed in the geodetic, topographic, and hydrographic surveys of

our possessions. The Army was virtually the pioneer of the pioneers. As our citizens moved west over the prairies and through the forests they traveled routes which were surveyed by Army engineers, constructed by the Army, and protected by military posts. They settled on locations which had been surveyed by the Army, and their titles were established and valid only because of such surveys. In developing the land the settlers were protected against Indians by troops of the Army. Finally, when the time came to link these outposts to our eastern civilization, it was the Army that located and constructed the railroads. Only after the railroads had developed engineers of their own and the country had become safer for travel, did the Army relinquish its tasks and turn elsewhere for its missions. The troops of the line remained on the frontiers. The engineers of the Army began then to develop the great waterways, improving our rivers and harbors, to supervise public parks, and to construct and administer our public buildings.

Up to 1855 there was scarcely a railroad in this country that was not projected, built, and operated in large part by the Army. Army engineers located, constructed, and managed such well-known roads as the Baltimore & Ohio; the Northern Central; the Erie; the Boston & Providence; the New York, New Haven & Hartford; and the Boston & Albany. Practically all of the transcontinental railroads were projected by the Army. An Army officer built the best locomotive of his time, after his own design. So widespread was his fame that when the Czar of Russia desired to build a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow he chose the American officer for the task. The officer, Lieut. G. W. Whistler, died before completing the work, but he passed it to another Army officer to finish. Americans are proud of their railroads. They owe their early development to the Army.

If the listener is interested, he usually asks, "What else do we owe to the Army in early development?"

So I continue. The Army built the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the Erie Canal. The most effective influence in opening up the Middle West was the old Cumberland Pike, running from Cumberland, Md., to St. Louis, Mo. This was built by the Army. Practically every boundary of the United States, and most of the State boundaries, were surveyed and marked by the Army. The famous Lake Survey was made by the Army. Because of engineering difficulties involved in its construction, the old lighthouse erected on Minots Ledge in Boston Bay was one of the most prominent sea-rock lighthouses in the world. This, like most of our lighthouses, was erected by the Army. The old channel of Boston Harbor had a depth of only 18 feet. The Army engineers have increased the depth of this important waterway to 35 feet and widened it from 100 feet to 1,200 feet, and similar work has been carried on by them in all harbors and navigable streams of the United States.

When the American citizen visits our National Capital the first sight to greet his eye is the stately Washington Monument, completed under great difficulties by the Army. He next turns to the Capitol, of which the wings and dome were built by Army engineers. The Army likewise built the old Post Office Building, the new Municipal Building, the Government Printing Office, the War College, the Agriculture Building, and the beautiful Library of Congress. Army engineers supervised construction of the new Lincoln Memorial and practically all of the park system in the District of Columbia. They built the Washington Aqueduct, and are even developing the playgrounds in our Capital City.

I now will discuss the present work of the Army engineers, developing and maintaining our great waterways, including the Panama Canal, which the Army largely built. You gentlemen are familiar with this work and I will not bother you with its details. In addition to the present work itself, there is the planning and projection of future activities. The Board of Rivers and Harbors has recently instituted extensive studies of the port development in our country, concerning their present commercial facilities, the hinterlands which they can serve, their proper development, and factors which advance or retard their progress. Two of these studies for the ports of Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me., have already been published and are attracting enthusiastic attention among the railroads, shippers, and commercial interests generally. It is felt that this work is meeting a long-felt want.

Then there is another direction of interest. One of the most critical points in our transportation system is at the terminals of transfer between land and water carriers. Because of the antiquated facilities the transfer costs are often greater than the cost of transport over hundreds of miles by rail or by ship. The Board of Rivers and Harbors is conducting a thorough investigation of terminal conditions and is giving very valuable advice to the local communities which can profit by improvement in this important respect.

A striking example of this is the project for the development of the port of New York, which presents a most difficult problem. While the Army engineers are not actually physically developing the project, it is being done under their supervision and with their cooperation. The Army engineers are rendering most valuable assistance in developing the ports of Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif., which are becoming great terminals. The Army is actually constructing the ship channels entering these ports, and is cooperating and advising with the local authorities regarding the construction of terminals, docks, etc. In short, the Army engineers are working with a zeal that is excelled by no other public organization to adapt their various projects to a coordinated scheme for the entire country—one that will fit properly into the industrial and transportation fabric of our national life.

It was not long after the railroads had bound our country into a unity that was further cemented by reconciliation after the Civil War, when we were faced with the problem of colonization of acquired territories—the problem that is perhaps the severest test of the ideals of any nation. Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, and the Canal Zone—one by one these burdens were thrust upon us. We have done this successfully and the major part of the task has been the work of the Army. When our citizens began their mad rush into the Klondike, it was the Army that opened the harbors and built the roads and trails leading to gold. When the gold was discovered or lost, men remained in this new land, and they were protected from mob rule and lawlessness by the Army. The Army surveyed their lands and policed their frontiers. Their only link with civilization was the cable constructed and operated by the Signal Corps, which also operates 600 miles of telegraph overland. Army engineers projected the railroads which are beginning to open the country to intensive culture. Even to-day a large part in the administration of this great territory is played by Army officers. Business to the extent of over \$100,000,000 annually is transacted over the 57 cable and telegraph offices and 17 inland radio stations, all operated by the Signal Corps. Alaska knows the Army as a friend in need. And as it was in Alaska, so also in the other colonies or territories which we have acquired.

The Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Panama all have histories of achievement, histories in which the progressive forces of civilization have struggled against reaction and decadence. That civilized forces are triumphant is due primarily to the intelligent administration and constructive talents of the American Army. Building up public utilities, eradicating terrible diseases, educating the children, attending even to the spiritual needs, creating the institutions of self-government and protecting these institutions from aggression—in all these has the Army left its seal upon our possessions and protectorates and proven itself once more the pioneer of the American pioneers.

Then this question is asked: "You say that the Army is responsible for our colonization—just what is their success?"

In the Philippines, where strife between tribes was almost continuous, we have built roads, and railroads, and schools, as well as churches, and have done more in 20 years to make the Filipinos a united people than was done before in centuries. Do you realize that we have taught practically all of the children to speak one language—the English language?

In Panama, our predecessors were unable to remain. Our work there is a conspicuous example of what can be accomplished, under the worst tropical conditions, in sanitation, municipal engineering, and construction. The American occupation has exerted and will continue to exert a powerful influence upon all of the near-by countries in Central and South America. These are stimulated to undertake much-needed improvements for which the means are derived from the increased prosperity which the canal has brought. For the last four months the tolls collected by our own Government have exceeded a million dollars per month. Seventy-five lines of vessels serving the great trade areas of the world ply through the waterway. The equipment of the Panama Canal as a base for fueling, supply, and repair is complete. It is, incidentally, a military asset of the greatest importance. Its use increases our ability in defense at least 50 per cent, although its total cost is no more than the cost of 10 modern battleships, which would be doomed to obsolescence in 20 years.

Americans do not believe in conquest of territory. The average citizen feels, perhaps, that our pioneering days are over. We can not admit, however, that we have reached the end of our constructive abilities. There are other methods in which a civilization makes itself an influence for good. We have barely emerged from a war in which we fought for our convictions. It was our purpose to fight not only bravely and with determination, but also fairly and with mercy toward the weak and helpless. "American relief" has acquired as much significance as a slogan of American progress as once attached to the cry of "westward ho." The average citizen knows and loves Mr. Hoover for his part in American relief in Europe. Does the average citizen know that, except for the titular head of the organization and a few clerical assistants, the American relief in Europe was the Army and its individuals? Five colonels of the Regular Army acted as Mr. Hoover's principal assistants either in Paris or at the head of more important missions, such as those which were sent into Poland and Armenia. There was a military personnel of 320 officers and 464 enlisted men who constituted the missions and agencies which distributed American relief. In addition, there was a vast amount of work, such as providing convoys and courier service and unloading supplies, performed directly by the American Expeditionary Force itself. In other words, the American relief was merely one of the activities of the American Expeditionary Force. The Russian relief is similarly an organization of Army officers and enlisted men carrying on the work of American civilization as pioneers.

We are obviously on the eve of perhaps the greatest period of construction and progress that we have yet known. The War Department is already playing its accustomed rôle of constructive pioneering. I have mentioned the work of the military engineers. There is a very significant influence in standardization of manufacture exerted by the department in its planning for the mobilization of industries for war. Military experiments in design of tanks and artillery tractors were influential in stimulating the development of the new tractor industry. The pioneering activities of our Air Service are preparing the way for an aviation industry in stimulating manufacture and in projecting or advising on projects for airways and communication facilities for air traffic. In the near future aerial activity will play a great part in our national existence. The aerial development of the Army is not only for the purpose of war preparation but an extension of the service to commercial life. The department encourages the construction and development of new and better airplanes and is furnishing every aid practicable within appropriations to develop air lines which will be beneficial commercially. If this were not done, I venture to say that there would be years of delay in obtaining any commercial results worth mentioning. I have no doubt that within the next 10 years we will see many air routes established and doing a prosperous business; in fact, it would not be an extreme statement to make that the development will be comparable to that of the automobile.

The Army has likewise had a pioneering part in the development of the radio. Although the primary task of the Signal Corps is the modification of commercial apparatus to suit military purposes, its research and development experts are continually presenting to the scientific world solutions of vexing problems. Among these may be mentioned the loop, which superseded the cumbersome outside antennae, and which led the way to the radio compass, and General Squier's remarkable invention, which applies radio principles to commercial telephone systems and makes possible the utilization of existing telephone, telegraph, and even power lines for the sending of private messages and for broadcasting and reception. The Army has to-day 72 radio stations comprising its radio nets installed to cover the United States. Last month these handled official messages employing more than 230,000 words and accordingly saved the Government a considerable sum of money that would otherwise have been spent on these communications. Does the average citizen realize that the Signal Corps to-day operates approximately 400 telephone systems, half of which are owned by the Government, and that the Army is accordingly a telephone organization second only to the Bell telephone system, which is, of course, the largest telephone organization on the Western Continent? "Just what," he asks, "is the value to the country of these systems?"

To answer this I look back first to the construction of the transcontinental railroads and point out that the continual progress of the Army in development work was always followed by elaboration through civilian activities and that it was the elaboration of what the Army began that gave us what we call our civilization to-day. One of the greatest impetus to the expansion of our telegraph system was given by the Signal Corps of the Army just after the Civil War. As late as 1877 there were more than 3,000 miles of telegraph service throughout the South operated by the Signal Corps as an outcome of their service in the war. These wires provided the framework for building up the

telegraph service in the South that exists to-day, just as the activities of the Army in early pioneer days resulted in settlements which later became great cities, such as Pittsburgh on the site of Fort Pitt and Chicago on the site of Fort Dearborn. So we can now look upon the activities of our Signal Corps with realization that they provide us with an enormous addition to our other available means of communication and with full expectation that in our coming development these means will prove of inestimable value.

The invention of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in applying radio principles to commercial telephone and telegraph systems has greatly multiplied the capacity of existing telephone and telegraph lines and increased manifold our facilities for electrical communication. By utilizing the principle embodied in this invention, it is now possible to send simultaneously over the same line a number of telegraphic messages and at the same time carry on several telephone conversations. The system is now in actual practical use by the large commercial companies, and it is the present practice to send eight two-way telegraph messages and three two-way telephone channels, these being in addition to the messages transmitted by the usual practices. It might be remembered that this new system is just coming into use and its full possibilities have not as yet been worked out, but it is fairly certain that this method offers tremendous possibilities for increasing our facilities for communication. This method is particularly adapted for long-distance telephone transmission, and in all long-distance telephone communication this system is now used to a very large extent. The old-fashioned battery telephone method is quickly becoming obsolete, and the newer methods employing radio principles are rapidly taking its place.

It was also found that by the utilization of the same principles it is possible to transmit telephone and telegraph messages over power transmission lines, and these are being now utilized for broadcasting. As a result of experiments carried on in the Signal Corps a new method of broadcasting, which consists of transmitting speech or music over the lighting circuits, is now being introduced, and it is hoped that before very long it will be possible to receive broadcasted material, whatever its character, by connecting a small suitable receiving set to the light sockets in your homes.

It is interesting to appreciate that our Army has actually been a veritable "vanguard of American civilization," just as the Roman armies left behind many of the most imperishable monuments to that earlier Republic.

I proceed to other little-known activities, such as those of the Chemical Warfare Service. Does the average citizen know that the deadly mustard gas, as well as several other war gases, is being employed experimentally with great hopes of its proving a valuable retardant in the treatment of tuberculosis?

"Why," the citizen exclaims, "I thought that war gases caused respiratory diseases."

I inform him that, on the contrary, it has been established that they tend to prevent such diseases. Among the employees of large war-gas factories influenza and similar diseases were practically unknown during the period of the plagues that swept our country at the close of the World War. Extensive arrangements are being made in the laboratories of the Chemical Warfare Service to conduct research into the fields of medical employment of war gases and by-products.

One of the greatest problems of modern sanitation is that of effective and safe fumigation. It is necessary to wage continuous war against the rats and other vermin which carry plagues. Only recently, in the fumigation of a ship in San Francisco, several men were killed and many injured by the fumes of hydrocyanic acid. The Chemical Warfare Service offered their cooperation and have already given promise of solving this problem. Tear gas was finally selected by them as the best possibility for use in fumigation. Near the end of October a test was made with a concentration of one-eighth the strength which would injure human life. Several officers spent the night in a room adjoining the kitchen which was selected for the test. The gas was projected into the kitchen in the evening, and the officers in the next room reported that they were not inconvenienced thereby. In the morning it was discovered that every mouse, fly, cockroach, and other insect was dead. The gas was then projected into a large warehouse, killing hundreds of pounds of rats, mice, bats, and other vermin. The experiment was repeated in fumigating a ship, and the results were beyond expectations. The Public Health Service are enthusiastic about this work and the possibilities seem limitless.

Tear gases have also been demonstrated as very effective in employment against barricaded criminals and in attempted jail deliveries and other riotous actions. The gas mask is becoming very valuable for use in mining activities. The Chemical Warfare Service has produced the only substance suitable for protection of miners against the deadly carbon-monoxide gas. In their development of gas masks and suitable materials therefor the scientists of the Chemical Warfare Service have made another valuable contribution to the industries in the form of a very active charcoal which is useful in manufacturing gasoline from natural gas and coal-tar products.

It is becoming recognized that any effective control of the boll weevil and similar pests must come from the adaptation of these poisonous compounds. The Air Service is cooperating in experiments by spraying the fields and orchards with the vapors. Experiments are being conducted by the Chemical Warfare Service in cooperation with the Navy Department in hopes of producing a nonfouling paint and thereby avoiding the results of barnacles which gather on ship bottoms. Gases are being used in experiments with the hope of destroying the teredo and limnoria, which bore into submerged timbers in our southern waters. Finally, in addition to all of these constructive activities, one must recognize that the work of the Chemical Warfare Service has led the way to the foundation of an American dye industry that should one day be one of our most valued assets.

Do you know that the Army started our steel industry, guided it through its early development, and, in cooperation with the Navy Department, stimulated it throughout its expansion to the present gigantic proportions? Our Interior Department was an outgrowth of the activities of the War Department; in fact, the latter once consisted of three parts which are now the War Department proper, the Navy Department, and the Interior Department. The Bureau of Public Roads grew out of the work of the Corps of Engineers. The Signal Corps can be said to have played a major part in development of the telegraph industries. The development of our Life-Saving Service was possible largely through the cooperation of hundreds of miles of governmental telegraph lines operated by the Signal Corps. The Lighthouse Service, that plays such an important part in coastwise and terminal ocean traffic, was built up by the Army and turned over to civil agencies only after its success was assured. In all of these ways the Army has proved that it can lead the way as a pioneer, not only through forests and over prairies but also through the fields of science and industry.

The dominating influences in building up "steel" have been the provision of markets, the increasing adaptation in employment, and the specifications for design. The Army was the original market for steel products—offered an ever greater field for the use of steel—and led the entire industry in specifications for design. High-grade steel, as we know it to-day, dates from the Civil War, when the Army called for superior quality in gun metal. In 1880 the requirements for high-carbon steel in making guns were fully 50 per cent more severe than were the general industrial specifications. The Ordnance Department introduced alloy steels in the manufacture of Army material, and prescribed the use of nickel steel at a time when there were very few commercial uses for nickel steel in the entire country and when only two or three commercial concerns were capable of its manufacture. In 1875 the board of investigation at the Watertown Arsenal established a program of investigation and built an emery-testing machine that was the largest in the world; this machine is still in daily use, and was only recently superseded in its rank as the largest in the world. The work of Watertown Arsenal was truly pioneer work in this country, and it has a tremendous influence in stimulating similar investigators on the part of technical schools and colleges. Until the creation of the Bureau of Standards the arsenal was recognized leader in metallurgical study, and it is even to-day doing very original work which must have a noteworthy effect in the future.

When the American citizen takes his family out for a day in the country he frequently meets with a mishap, perhaps breaking a part of his automobile. Does he seek a country blacksmith or a machine shop to repair his Ford? Not he. Proceeding to the nearest garage he finds a stock of spare parts which meet his wants and enable him to go "diving" off in short order. He might, if he is scientifically inclined, utter a brief prayer to the inventor of "interchangeable manufacture" which produces spare parts. If he were historically inclined as well he could look back over a century and discover that he owes this happy development to the filling of a contract for 10,000 muskets in 1798. That was the beginning of interchangeable manufacture. When the War of 1812 was forced on us the art was so well established that interchangeability had become a normal contract specification of the War Department. One of our contracts in that year contained a clause which reads as follows: "The component parts of pistols are to correspond so exactly that any limb or part of one pistol may be fitted to any other pistol of the 20,000."

It is natural that out of this early development in Army arsenals should have come some consideration for the problem which we now call "scientific management." We feel that America leads the world in the art of the efficiency expert. Does my inquiring friend know that in this field as in so many others the Army appeared as a pioneer?

I refer him to Doctor Taylor, who is well known as a noted protagonist of scientific management and who makes frequent mention of the work of the Army in this respect. In one of his books he observes that the card system of shop returns was invented and introduced as a complete system for the first time in the Government shops of the Frankford Arsenal, and that this was a distinct advance in the art of efficiency management. My prospect is thus brought once more to appreciate that the by-products of our national defense can not sensibly be ignored.

It is common knowledge that one of the greatest developments ahead of us must be that of effectively utilizing our great resources in water power. It is necessary to harness this cheap energy, and yet to do it in such a manner as not to interfere with our navigable waterways, with the growth of our national forests, and with the public enjoyment of our national parks. In the second year of the power commission it has had to study projects for proposed developments of water power in excess of 20,000,000 horsepower, or more than twice the existing power development of this country and more than the combined potential resources of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the Arctic and Baltic drainages of Russia—the principal water power region of Europe. In two years its engineers have had to study projects for development greater than double the resources of France and Italy and six times the aggregate of projects for development of resources under Federal control in the preceding 20 years. The greater part of this work of examination and study has fallen to the War Department, and the Chief Engineer and his assistants and the chief counsel of the power commission are officers of the Regular Army.

Does the citizen know that the Army organized the Weather Bureau and that during Army control this bureau gave out information that was of tremendous interest throughout the scientific world? Does he know that the Army has played a prominent part in diverting our explosives production into fields that offer great hopes of building up a great American nitrate industry which would be of inestimable benefit to the farmer? Does he know what the Army has done in helping to conserve our resources? The Army Engineers have led us in flood prevention and have assisted greatly in forest protection. At the present time the Air Service is cooperating, as much as funds will permit, in the work of the Department of Agriculture concerning forest-fire prevention. In the past year over 100,000 square miles of forest lands were covered by fires. Of 1,248 fires occurring in the national preserves of California in three months, the aerial patrols reported 664 and were first to report 376.

"Why must such products come from the Army?" I am asked. "Why can not some other agency do all of this work?"

I reply that neither the Government nor any individuals could afford to maintain a great pioneer organization with no other functions. Such benefits can come only from the work of an organized and trained public force which can produce them virtually as by-products and still perform its primary tasks. About the middle of last April the Mississippi River rose to the point of threatening disaster to thousands of families along its banks. Members of Congress from that region visited the War Department for advice, and varying degrees of concern were manifested by officials of the States affected. It was apparent that there was no organization other than the Army that could drop its routine tasks and handle such an emergency. The War Department had experienced this situation in the past and had prepared detailed regulations to govern the forces which might have to operate under these conditions. It was necessary only to put the existing machinery into motion. The governors of four States were notified that certain military authorities would be assigned districts in their States. Military authorities were informed of depots which would furnish supplies needed. Commanding generals of corps areas were advised of the situation, and they made arrangements for utilizing troops that might be necessary. Our fears were not realized. The danger passed. There was an excellent illustration, however, of the potential value of an organization like ours.

This potential power has unfortunately been called upon many times in our past. After the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, it was the Army that took charge of disorder and administered the forces of order. In the Galveston disaster of 1915 the Army made a record for heroic achievement. Similarly the constructive value of the War

Department was felt in the Mount Pelee disaster and during the Ohio and Mississippi floods of 1912. There is a huge file of grateful letters received by the department for its work in these instances and others similar, of which the following is an example:

"Whereas the relief extended to our people during the recent flood * * * has minimized the great loss and damage * * *

*"Be it resolved by the Harrisonburg flood relief committee * * **
That we hereby extend an expression of our thanks and appreciation for the prompt and efficient manner in which the said relief has been given by the War Department * * * (1912 floods, Mississippi.)

Last year, in the coal fields of West Virginia, a situation arose that promised untold difficulties for the industry and for the community. The subsidence was so sudden that few citizens were able to appreciate the firm yet friendly manner in which the Army took control and insisted that the rights of the public must be maintained against the actions of any particular class or classes. In a very short time they assured peace without making a single aggressive move and without antagonizing any party to the pending disputes. It is scarcely too much to state that these incidents alone justify the investments which we have made in a national force organized and trained for the national defense against outlaws. It is amazing to discover how little our citizens understand of this dramatic history of purely civic accomplishment. It is equally amazing to most of them when they do learn the facts.

There is a tendency to think of military men as hard-boiled masters of red tape and inefficiency. My own interest in the matter has led me to investigate the individual civil records of officers, to determine the effects of their military training. Their records are brilliant. In spite of the fact that their training has been for war, the influence of the high ideals of the Army and its spirit of teamwork has been enough to counteract the handicaps and enable officers to compete on fair terms. During the first century of its existence, West Point sent 2,371 of its graduates into civil life, most of them after some years of military service in the Army. Even a very small college would graduate as many as 2,371 in a few years. Yet where is there a small or great college or university that can excel the record of these 2,371 graduates in civil life? Here is their record:

| | |
|---|-----|
| President of the United States | 1 |
| President of the Confederate States | 1 |
| Presidential candidates | 3 |
| Vice presidential candidates | 2 |
| Members of the Cabinet | 4 |
| Ambassador | 1 |
| Ministers to foreign countries | 14 |
| Chargé d'affaires to foreign countries | 12 |
| Consul generals and consuls | 12 |
| Members of Congress | 24 |
| United States civil officers of various kinds | 171 |
| Presidential electors | 8 |
| Governors of States or Territories | 16 |
| Bishop | 1 |
| Lieutenant governors | 2 |
| Judges | 14 |
| Members of State legislatures | 77 |
| Presiding officers of State senates or houses of representatives | 13 |
| Members of conventions for the formation of State constitutions | 18 |
| State officers of various kinds | 51 |
| Adjutants, inspectors, quartermaster general, chief engineers of States | 28 |
| Officers of State militia | 158 |
| Mayors of cities | 17 |
| City officers | 57 |
| Presidents of universities or colleges | 46 |
| Principals of academies or schools | 32 |
| Regents and chancellors of educational institutions | 14 |
| Professors and teachers | 136 |
| Superintendent of Coast Survey | 1 |
| Surveyors general of States and Territories | 11 |
| Chief engineers of States | 14 |
| Presidents of railroads and other corporations | 87 |
| Chief engineers of railroads and other public works | 63 |
| Superintendents of railroads and other public works | 62 |
| Treasurers and receivers of railroads | 24 |
| Civil engineers | 228 |
| Superior general of clerical order | 1 |
| Clergymen | 20 |
| Physicians | 14 |
| Manufacturers | 77 |
| Artists | 3 |
| Bankers | 18 |
| Bank presidents | 8 |
| Bank officers | 23 |
| Editors | 30 |
| Authors | 179 |
| Merchants | 122 |
| Farmers and planters | 230 |
| Electrical engineers | 5 |
| Architects | 7 |

"Where do officers gain the administrative knowledge that is necessary to make such records as these?"

After all that I have told of the achievements of the Army at home and abroad my questioners still fail to appreciate that the War Department and the Army is one of the greatest administrative concerns in the country. That it is criticized for adherence to "red tape" is true, but the critics often fail to appreciate that this is because such a huge organization, open as it is to criticism from any citizen of this country, must be conservative and "safe," both of which qualities demand recognized forms of procedure. In the files of The Adjutant General are records of more than 30,000,000 individuals, nearly 10,000,000 of whom have had military service. I could make some picturesque comparisons, such as that the cover sheets of draft records alone would, if placed side by side, reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, etc. The records of The Adjutant General are accommodated in 83,000 filing cabinets and occupy 450,000 square feet of floor surface.

The very citizen who criticizes us for "red tape" might have sent us one of the countless queries which we receive daily, such as, "Did George Washington throw a silver dollar across the Potomac River?" and "Who originated the term 'Buddy'?" If the citizen makes these inquiries in good faith we are required to answer him, for it is his business even more than ours.

During May, 1919, the average number of pieces of mail received daily in this one office of The Adjutant General was over a half million. In 1919 over 80,000,000 pieces of mail were received. I give these figures to the curious one in order to convince him that there is plenty of opportunity for the Army officer to learn administration. The Adjutant General's is but one of a great number of offices maintained by officers of the Army. There is every known phase of human life involved in their administrative calendars. Does the citizen realize that the Army must train thousands of young men not only for war but also in vocational and educational features? We have a continuous school problem and a normal provision for training men in the following occupations:

Horseshoeing, tractor drivers, dynamo tenders, steam-engine tenders, firemen, oilers, carpenters of all kinds, concrete workers, photographers, lithographers, painters, stonemasons, brick masons, blacksmiths, plumbers, pipe fitters, welders, printers, linemen, radio operators, telegraph operators, switchboard operators, auto mechanics, chauffeurs, battery repairmen, tire repairers, ignition and carburetion experts, sheet-metal workers, canvas workers, tailors, butchers, clerks, stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, instrument repairers, machinists, foundry men, pattern makers, farriers, pharmacists' assistants, X-ray operators, buglers, bandsmen, surveyors, topographers, highway construction men, bridge builders, draftsmen, interior wiremen, riggers, radio electricians, telephone electricians, telegraph electricians, motion-picture operators, bakers, cooks, cargadors, teamsters, wagon masters, wheelwrights, shoemakers, saddlers, laundrymen, and storekeepers.

Officers must pay the Army, keep accounts for the Army, feed the Army, give spiritual guidance for the Army, and in a word administer the Army according to the most civilized concept of human administration. Every officer must understand the military law.

Incidentally, in the face of all criticism which has been leveled at our system of military jurisprudence, it has been pronounced excellent by some of our best civil lawyers. The citizen sometimes asks me about the hard-boiled methods of prison administration prevalent in the Army. I invite his attention to various comments which indicate that our military prisons have donated many valuable contributions to the science and art of prison management. Everything possible is done to humanize our prisons and to develop the unfortunate occupants so that they can practice trades upon release and, even more important, so that their criminal tendencies might be lessened or completely eradicated. In each of our prisons there is a board of psychiatry and sociology which has for its purpose to modernize our treatment of this problem. Does the citizen realize all this?

"No, indeed," he replies, "and I am intensely interested by your exposition." "I begin to see what you meant when you claimed that your policy of national defense was of the participating type." "Nevertheless," he frequently adds, "it costs too much, doesn't it, Mr. Secretary?"

It is indeed a serious objection, at this trying time, that national defense should be so costly, or rather that it is made to appear so costly. As a matter of fact, it is not costly. In 1921, in the city of Boston, Mass., from each dollar paid by the citizen for taxes 3½ cents went for military preparation and 3.7 cents for naval preparation. In other words, his policy of national defense (which he admits to be a participating policy) cost only 7.2 per cent of his total taxation. This is astonishingly small. The citizen is so often misled into charging up against his policy of insurance the cost of a war which his insurance failed to guarantee against. He should rest assured that in a defenseless State he would be continually attacked by predatory forces, and his insurance is only against these potential attacks. The World War is costing us a great amount, it is true. A comparatively small investment in preparation before the war would, however, have greatly decreased the present cost of our unpreparedness.

This accusation that the War Department wastes its money extravagantly is, of course, rather easy to refute. I do not know where this idea started—that the Army wastes its money so lavishly—unless it is from the knowledge that when we rush into war unprepared there is great general inefficiency of spending at a time when we must "spend or take the consequences." I do not desire to inject a political atmosphere into this discussion, and accordingly I hesitate to discuss in detail our efforts to save money. I believe that the operations of the Budget Bureau have, however, been approved by all parties. It seems safe to mention that during the past fiscal year the War Department withheld from expenditure about \$85,000,000 which it might have spent. Of this amount, \$35,000,000 represents projects that were postponed, while \$50,000,000 was actually turned back into the unappropriated balance in the Treasury.

"Why, that is unheard of!"
Unheard of, perhaps, but true. It is difficult to appreciate the determination with which the entire Army has entered into our campaign of saving. Does the citizen know that the chief coordinator has been assisted by nine regular officers and that there would doubtless be more of them in the Bureau of the Budget if their numbers were not now so limited? Or that the present coordinator is himself a retired officer of the Army?

I had occasion to remark a recent editorial in which surprise was manifested at the activity of the officials of the War Department in appealing for a minimum strength for our Regular Army (150,000–130,000). The editor remarked that we should follow the sensible policy of other American countries in spending our money for peace organizations instead of for warlike preparation. I wondered if he knew what policy he was advocating? The United States maintains a smaller per capita strength of Army than that of any other American country except Canada, which is protected by its participation in the British Empire. If we followed the average policy of the Americas we should maintain a Regular Army of 200,000. If Canada is excluded as a part of an Empire whose per capita strength is much greater than ours, we should raise this figure to 250,000. If we determine our policy upon a basis of national wealth the figure would be still higher. If we followed the average policy of the world we should have approximately a million men constantly under arms. The editor, no doubt, didn't know all this. It is to the advantage of all of us that we know these facts about the country in which we live, or else that we do not distort facts for purposes of argument.

I mentioned that Canada is maintaining a smaller army than we are. She is, however, manifesting an interest in military preparation in another direction that can be gauged by one brief comparison. During the past summer we trained about 22,000 men in our citizens' training camps. Canada trained about 100,000 men in hers. With less than one-tenth our population she is training five times as many citizens for

national defense. Her "sensible policy" of pacification (to quote the editor) involves fifty times the intensity of effort that we exert in preparation for defense. What a striking contrast this is. Canada evidently believes in the principle expressed by Thomas Jefferson: "None but an armed nation can dispense with a standing army."

"But how does Canada afford this training?" inquires my curious prospect.

I might reply that it is by cutting down on her use of chewing gum. We are a nation of gum chewers. In a year we spend three times as much for "chewing gum and candy" as we spend for military preparation. For soda and confections we spend more than three times; for tobacco, more than four times; for perfumery, jewelry, and other items of adornment, nearly five times; and for theaters, cabarets, and similar amusements, more than three times. In other words, this military preparation that appears to cost so much really costs us about one-eighteenth of what we spend for mild vices and "harmless amusements."

During and after the Conference for Limitation of Armament last fall, I frequently heard the remark, "Why doesn't this country set an example in practice, as she does in words, for the reduction of military forces?"

I reply that although we are one of the greatest of powers, our Army stands sixteenth on the list of the armies of the world. If we had taken the average of military strengths of the powers in that conference, we should raise our strength to about 450,000 men. If we based our strength upon population we should have, roughly, 1,000,000 men. Yet we reduced recently to a strength of 125,000 men.

"Oh," is the reply, "but we could quickly throw 4,000,000 men into the field."

Really, the Army can not take the field without materials and supplies. The proceedings of the conference would have shown that whereas Great Britain was prepared to throw a force of 6,000,000 men into immediate service, France more than 5,000,000, Italy more than 3,000,000, and Japan more than 1,000,000, we could with difficulty outfit an army of a bare million, even if these were available, officered and freshly trained for service. "No, my friend," I reply, "there need be no fear that we might fail to lead the way to reduction. By every conceivable method of comparison you can find that we have set the example in limitation by a very pronounced inferiority to the strength of any civilized power of great importance in the world." The greatest fear is that we might lead too far and tempt other nations before they are prepared for the trust which reduction implies.

The response sometimes comes, "Would not our trust cause other nations to disarm rather than to take the aggressive?"

I reply that I would like to believe it. There are few exceptions to the general rule that all peoples desire peace and decry war. No country has made more determined efforts to remove possible causes of conflict and to lighten burdens of preparedness. For further developments we must, however, wait until the world follows the example already set. We damage other peoples by placing too much trust in them—a trust that we can not even place in our own population.

"What do you mean, Mr. Secretary, by saying that we can not trust our own people?"

I reply that we can not bare our own institutions to the citizens of the country—that we must provide a guard that protects not only the institutions, but also unfortunate individuals against their own worst tendencies, which might lead them to crimes destructive alike to the public weal and to their own happiness. The 1920 census discloses that there were in this country at least 32,314 marshals, sheriffs, and detectives; 82,214 policemen; and 115,553 watchmen, guards, and doorkeepers—a total of 229,981 employed for protection against dangerous impulses. Added to this there were 50,171 firemen, making a total of 280,152 engaged in protection of our institutions against the elements which force us to insure our private affairs. Yet we maintain less than half the number as our share of the police of the world—against peoples at most no more law-abiding than are we. In one year the insurance companies of the United States paid out to policyholders as insurance against death, fire, marine losses, and industrial loss over \$1,125,000,000. It is presumable that policyholders paid at least as much for insurance. Added to this amount is the amount paid to the police and watchmen for protection. We invest in a military preparedness policy, accordingly, less than one-fifth of the amount paid for internal insurance and protection.

"These figures are very remarkable," he says. "I am impressed with the logic of your position—but something still makes me dislike to spend money for military preparations."

If I can not defend myself against the imputations of militarism I turn back to my predecessors for support. John C. Calhoun remarked many years ago when he ran afoul of similar objections, "If our liberty should ever be endangered by the military power gaining the ascendancy, it will be from the necessity of making those mighty and irregular efforts to retrieve our affairs, after a series of disasters, caused by a want of military knowledge, just as in our physical system a state of the most dangerous excitement and paroxysm follows that of the greatest debility and prostration. To avoid these dangerous consequences and to prepare the country to meet a state of war, particularly at its commencement, with honor and safety, much must depend upon the organization of our military peace establishment." My immediate predecessor also observed that "I know of no war in which America has been engaged, offensive or defensive, which was brought about by Army pressure, or, indeed, stimulated by military desire." This deep belief has been manifested by practically every public official in close contact with this department, and it has been, perhaps, the most common thought of our Chief Executives that we must look well to defensive plans if we would accomplish best our peaceful program. One has but to look over the face of the earth to-day to realize that even those nations who have adopted the most fantastic theories of idealistic organization continue impressed with their need for national defense.

"Perhaps this is all true," replies the citizen, "but why is it, then, that the officials of the War Department and of the Army are always talking and thinking about national defense and about war, when the rest of us are thinking about peace?"

The citizen so often forgets that we pay these officials to think about war and about defense. The policemen are supposed to be on the lookout for thefts and the firemen for fires. The householder thinks only of the robberies in his own block. I ask the citizen a question, "How many wars have we Americans been through in our history?"

"Oh, about five or six," is the reply.

I then point out to him that while he counts war on the fingers of one hand the War Department numbers its actual calls to active service at more than 100.

"Why, I didn't know that! What were these calls?"

I observe that there has actually been an average of one call every year and a half, as follows:

1775. The Revolution.
1782. Wyoming Valley insurrection.
1786. Shay's rebellion.
1790. Northwest Indian war.
1791. Whisky insurrection.
1798. War with France.
1799. Fries's rebellion.
1801. Tripolitan war.
1806. Burr conspiracy.
1806. Sabine expedition.
1807. Chesapeake Bay affair.
1808. Lake Champlain affair.
1811. Northwest Indian war.
1812. Great Britain.
1812. Seminole war.
1813. Peoria Indians.
1813. Creek Indians.
1817. Second Seminole.
1819. Yellowstone expedition.
1823. Blackfeet Indians.
1827. Lefevre Indian war.
1831. Sac and Fox Indians.
1832. Blackhawk war.
1832. South Carolina nullification.
1833. Cherokee war.
1834. Pawnee Indians.
1835. Third Seminole.
1836. Second Creek Indians.
1837. Osage Indians.
1838. Heatherly Indian war.
1838. Mormons.
1838. New York-Canada frontier.
1846. Doniphan's Mexican expedition.
1846. Mexican War.
1846. New Mexican expedition.
1848. Cayuse war.
1849. Navajo.
1849. Comanche Indians.
1850. Pitt River expedition (California).
1851. Yuma expedition.
1851. Utah Indians.
1851. Oregon and Washington Indians.
1855. Snake Indians.
1855. Sioux Indians.
1855. Yakima expedition.
1855. Cheyenne Indians.
1855. Florida war (Seminole).
1856. Kansas border troubles.
1857. Gila expedition.
1857. Sioux Indians.
1857. Mountain Meadow Massacre.
1857. Utah expedition.
1858. Northern Indian expedition.
1858. Puget Sound expedition.
1858. Spokane Indian troubles.
1858. Navajo expedition.
1858. Wichita expedition.
1859. Colorado River Expedition.
1859. Pecos Expedition.
1859. Antelope Hills Expedition.
1859. Bear River Expedition.
1859. San Juan Imbroglio.
1859. John Brown Raid.
1859. Cortina troubles.
1860. Pah Ute Expedition.
1860. Kiowa and Comanche Indians.
1860. Carson Valley Expedition.
1860. Navajo Expedition.
1861. Apache Indians.
1861. Civil War.
1862. Indian Massacres (Minn.).
1862. Sioux Indians.
1863. Cheyenne War.
1865. Northwestern Indian War.
1865. Fenian Raid.
1867. Mexican Border Indian War.
1868. Canadian River Expedition.
1871. Yellowstone Expedition.
1871. Fenian troubles.
1872. Yellowstone Expedition.
1872. Modoc Campaign.
1873. Yellowstone Expedition.
1874. Indian Territory War.
1874. Sioux War.
1874. Black Hills War.
1875. Nevada Expedition.
1876. Sioux War.
1876. Powder River Expedition.
1876. Big Horn Expedition.
1876. Sioux War.
1877. Nez Perces Campaign.
1878. Ute Campaign.
1878. Snake Indians.
1890. Sioux.
1891. Mexican Border (Tin Horn War).
1895. Bannock Indian trouble.
1898. Spanish American War.
1898. Chippewa Indians.
1899. Philippine Insurrection.
1900. Boxer Insurrection.
1912. Nicaraguan Expedition.
1913. Haitian and San Domingo.
1914. Vera Cruz.
1916. Punitive Expedition in Mexico.
1917. Germany.

The Army remembers these incidents by the loss of friends or predecessors and, generally, by the augmentation of the difficulties in each case due to lack of previous preparation. The country should remember them as events in the evolution of our very active nationality.

during which our principles and our possessions were defended or our possessions actually increased. We can accordingly find in this history what is a very great dividend in return for the comparatively small investment made by our country for its defensive preparation, and yet a very great cost for our lack of such preparations. When I have reached this conclusion my prospective supporter for national defense generally becomes very silent and thoughtful and leaves me—no doubt to pore over his histories in hopes of finding something wrong with my story. Since he never returns with refutation, I assume that he has accepted my statements and been somewhat instructed.

I trust, gentlemen, that I have not wearied you with this quite expansive treatment of what is to me an intensely interesting subject. I hope that you will forgive my method of attacking the problem, and that if you are wearied you will appreciate that it is because I lack the graphic powers of an Edward Bok, and not because my purpose is less important than arousing an interest in the Empire of the Netherlands. I feel convinced that this chamber understands the merits of the policy which I have endeavored to present in its true light to the citizens of our country. I did not come before it to sell insurance to you gentlemen, for you have always been coworkers for reasonable defense. I do hope, however, that you might, individually or collectively, from time to time remember my little discussion and pass it along. Knowledge of our country and of its institutions we must have. We are united in our ideals; we must be united in our methods of defending those ideals. Regardless of our political affiliations or beliefs, we can always join in wholehearted response to the appeal of Theodore Roosevelt when he cried, "Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent for peace because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good."

ORDER OF BUSINESS—THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Wyoming yield to me for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The suggestion offered yesterday by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] tentatively touching the matter of the Christmas recess did not strike a very responsive chord. There is no objection on this side of the House, so far as I know, to holding night meetings and proceeding with these appropriation bills? I, personally, do not see any reason why we should not go ahead with the appropriation bill that is now ready this afternoon and possibly conclude general debate upon it, and we are willing to sit nights. There is a desire, however, for some change in the program as outlined by the gentleman from Wyoming touching the matter of the holiday recess.

Mr. MONDELL. What does seem to be the desire? To have a recess of a week?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Something like that, I should say; seven or eight days.

Mr. MONDELL. I would say to the gentleman that no request of that sort has come to me. One or two gentlemen have suggested that they would like to go away. I understand that some gentlemen want to go to Panama and others would like to go elsewhere and have a vacation, but in the main the membership will, I understand, be here, and I think we owe more to the gentlemen who are going to remain, who must remain, than to the few who feel they must leave. Of course, the House must decide this matter eventually, but as matters now stand it seems to me that the majority opinion on both sides is in favor of a very short recess.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, if history repeats itself, as I assume it will, there will not be a quorum here during about seven or eight days of the holiday season, whether Members go to Panama or to their homes.

The gentleman from Wyoming knows from long experience here, I am sure, that at no holiday season have we ever had a quorum, and that when a quorum was insisted upon all business stopped. I think it would be very desirable to have an arrangement for some seven or eight days' holiday, and, so far as this side of the House is concerned, we are willing to stay at night to bring about the passage of these appropriation bills and do everything we can to expedite business. This side of the House does not want any extra session of Congress, I will say to the gentleman. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. If I may say so, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that committee will sit nights if it is necessary, or any time.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I think it has been generally understood for some time that we would proceed continuously with the appropriation program until it is completed by the House. That may discommode some gentlemen; it may not be satisfactory to all, but I believe the majority of the Members want to remain here and have only a very short recess at Christmas. Personally I feel that it is the duty of the House to remain and to proceed with its legislation. Of course, if the House is not disposed to do that, the House must be the judge of the matter.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. In so far as I know the sentiment of this side of the House—and I do not mean that I have

canvassed it thoroughly—we are willing to stay late enough at night to make up the time that will be required to have a seven or eight day holiday recess. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. I do not think it would be humanly possible, and I doubt if the gentleman from Tennessee thinks it would be, to have evening sessions or night sessions sufficiently to dispose of the business that might be disposed of during the holiday week.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. My observation has been that upon appropriation bills business is done more rapidly and more satisfactorily at evening sessions than at any other time.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word. I am nearly as old as anyone around here, and I would come here every night and stay as long as anybody to complete business, but I would like to go home for a week at Christmas. If it is necessary I shall stay here, but I will not be absent a single night or day during the session. I think that we can do business nights. I always work at home in the night to 10 or 11 o'clock, and have done so for the last 60 years. It does not make a man any older if he works, but if he loafs he is good for nothing, and if he spends any time drinking whisky he is worse off yet. I work all the time. I have not been home earlier than 10 o'clock any night in Washington since I have been a Member of this House.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, next Wednesday will be the day for the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. There are only two bills on the calendar, and one of them is hotly contested. People are interested in that bill and will probably come here if it is coming up for consideration. I would like to ask the gentleman whether it is likely we shall consider Calendar Wednesday business on next Wednesday?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my present purpose to ask the House to dispense with Calendar Wednesday and all other special days, except, perhaps, unanimous-consent days, until the appropriation-bills program is disposed of [applause], or at least very well along. And, referring again to the matter of the Christmas recess, I am still of the opinion that the recess should only be for two days. However, if that is not the view of the House, I would like to have gentlemen inform me as soon as may be in the near future what their views are. There are many Members who can not leave here, who can not get away even though the vacation is for a week, and I think that, notwithstanding some gentlemen may want to make trips home or elsewhere, we could have a quorum during the holiday recess and do quite a bit of business. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, next Monday is District of Columbia day. In case the members of that committee should insist on District of Columbia business on that day, would it not require a special rule to do away with District day?

The SPEAKER. It would not.

Mr. BLANTON. It would be by a mere vote of the House?

The SPEAKER. That depends upon whom the Chair recognizes and what the action of the House was upon his motion.

Mr. BLANTON. But in case the committee did demand that day it would require a vote of the House to set that day aside?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. BLANTON. Then the day is not worth anything.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] that the House do now adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, December 11, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

808. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of papers in the files of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, together with copy of memorandum of the Board of Inspection and Survey, requesting that certain papers be added to the list which are not needed in the transaction of public business and should be disposed of; to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

809. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a bill for the relief of the Campagne Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques; to the Committee on Claims.

810. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with supplemental report of Maj. M. C. Tyler, Corps of Engineers, on increase of water supply, District of Columbia, prepared in compliance with a provision in the District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 29, 1922; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

811. A letter from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting annual report of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

812. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting with a letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, for the payment of four claims presented by the Government of China against the Government of the United States (H. Doc. No. 493); to the Committees on Appropriations and Claims.

813. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of expenditures on account of appropriation "Contingent expenses, War Department," during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII.

Mr. HICKS: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 13238. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to procure, purchase, manufacture, or construct additional aircraft for the Naval Establishment; without amendment (Rept. No. 1269). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII.

Mr. SCOTT of Tennessee: Committee on War Claims. S. 462. An act for the relief of Max B. Baldenburg; without amendment (Rept. No. 1267). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 4653. A bill for the relief of Allie Melinda Outterside; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1268). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13012) granting an increase of pension to Ralph Waite; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12845) granting a pension to William Karch; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13106) granting a pension to Malissa A. Bostwick; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 13292) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase, store, and sell wheat, and to secure and maintain to the producer a reasonable price for wheat, and to the consumer a reasonable price for bread, and to stabilize wheat values; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 13293) providing for certain personnel in, and authorizing and making provision for, certain activities, investigations, and services by the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13294) to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13295) to authorize the transfer of certain vessels from the Navy to the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 13296) to provide for the organization of organized reserves in the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 13297) fixing the pay of carriers in Rural Mail Delivery Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 13298) to amend the war risk insurance act and the rehabilitation act, with amendments prior to the passage of this act, extending all of the provisions of these acts to all disabled veterans of all wars of the United States and to their dependents; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13299) amending section 1 of the act entitled "An act for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fourth judicial circuit, for the appointment of additional district judges for certain districts, providing for an annual conference of certain judges, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOND: A bill (H. R. 13300) to facilitate commerce by prescribing overtime rates to be paid by transportation lines for inspection of arriving passengers and crews; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 405) proposing an international relief fund; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 13301) granting a pension to Mary M. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUGHLIN: A bill (H. R. 13302) for the relief of Lyman H. Blakeslee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 13303) for the relief of Frank Stinchcomb; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FAUST: A bill (H. R. 13304) granting a pension to Maria L. Fagan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 13305) for the relief of James Augustine Gagan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13306) granting a pension to Anna D. Gooch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13307) granting a pension to Martha S. Roth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13308) granting a pension to Mary Ann Harper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 13309) granting a pension to Samuel A. Damarest; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13310) granting a pension to Henry Kahrs; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13311) for the relief of M. L. Kunselman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'BRIEN: A bill (H. R. 13312) for the relief of Charles Edward Bailey; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBSION: A bill (H. R. 13313) granting a pension to William Napier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13314) granting a pension to Edward McKee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 13315) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of the Columbia and Snake Rivers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6558. By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of discriminatory tax on small-arms ammunition and firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6559. Also, petition of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, asking for a national archive building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

6560. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, Baltimore, Md., relative to conditions respecting transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6561. By Mr. WILLIAMSON: Petition of citizens of South Dakota, praying for the repeal of the discriminatory tax on small-arms ammunition and firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.